'S PREPARATIONS
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Standard Manufactures.
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72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., N. Y.
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BEST SOAP.
nt and effective Soap for the Laun-
y Washing purposes ever offered.
nt free on receipt of 20 cents.
BITT'S
TOILET SOAP.
purest vegetable oils. Unrivaled for
e Bath. For use in the Nursery it
ample box, containing three cakes,
pt of 75 cents.
BITT'S
SOAP POWDER.
er a beautiful and serviceable white
y desired strength, can be made in
out the use of grease or potash. Trial
on receipt of 25 cents.
BITT'S
YEAST POWDER.
Bread, cakes, puddings, etc., made
time, keep longer, and are more di-
n made of common and cheap imita-
ckage sent free on receipt of 75 cents.
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SALERATUS.
cle. A sample package sent free on
BITT'S
CREAM TARTAR.
from all impurities. The housewife
Trial package sent free on receipt of
BITT'S
POTASH.
rated alkali, double the strength of
Sample sent free on receipt of 25
RIETOR will give an ounce of
y ounce of impurities found in
preparations.
ale by all Dealers.
MEDICAL.
THE
sity Medicines
RELIABLE REMEDIES,
Scientific Character, de-
the cure of all diseases;
trictly according to the
dical Chemistry. Thou-
ysicians and Patients are
with unparalleled suc-
e and Principal Depot,
ersity Place, New York
Schaack, Stevenson &
lesale and Retail Drug-
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WING MACHINES.
NEW
G MACHINES,
$15 AND $20,
FEW DAYS ONLY.
k and make room for our spring sup-
es. A few soiled machines for $8
inets, $30 and $35.
NCE MACHINE CO.
59 STATE-ST.
AUCTION SALES.
E. RADDIN & CO.,
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AUCTION SALE OF
TS & SHOES
SDAY, Feb. 19.
AUCTION SALE OF
Y GOODS,
EDNESDAY, Feb. 20.
DS, Cloths and Cassimeres, fine
KING, Harness, Hats and Caps,
veling Bags and Satchels, 300
oves, 1, 2, 3-Button, Hosiery,
s and Drawers, Embroideries,
Notions, &c.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,
118 & 120 Wabash-av.
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68 and 70 Wabash-av.
AR TRADE SALE
Y GOODS.
g Sale Spring Season, 1878.
y, Feb. 19, 9:30 a. m.
signments.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
atalogue Auction Sale of
Shoes & Rubbers
Feb. 20, at 9:30 a. m. prompt.
Rochester, Philadelphia, and
goods will be sold. Also the
Co.'s Men's and Wom.'s wear
and Kid, Calf and Buff, fully
The Rochester Standard Rub-
first quality. Samples al-
freely duplicated. Catalogues
y for inspection Monday.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
A. BUTTERS & CO.,
ers, 174 East Randolph-st.
AY TRADE SALE.
Woolens, Clothing, &c.,
STOCK SOFT HATS & CAPS,
NING, Feb. 21, at 9:30 o'clock, at
East Randolph-st.
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
N, POMEROY & CO.,
rs, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
ale, Feb. 19, at 9:30 A. M.,
ECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
al Household Goods, General Mer-
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
CTION SALE
OF
NT RIGHTS
, Feb. 20, at 11 a. m.,
AT
AN PATENT EXCHANGE,
135 LAKE-ST.
FECTIONERY.
Y CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1878. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SHIRTS.

Custom Shirts,

NEW YORK MILLS OR
WAMSUTTA MUSLIN,

All-Linen 3-Ply Bosom 2300 Fine,
Lined-Side Bodies,
All-Linen 4-Ply Cuffs 1900 Fine,
All-Linen 4-Ply Neck-Band, 1900 Fine,

Made up to your order, any way or style you wish, laundried splendidly,

$24 PER DOZEN!
$6 FOR THREE!

The skillful hands of man or woman cannot produce a better Shirt, no matter how much you pay. We believe in truthful advertising, and we believe that we to-day are selling the BEST-FITTING, the BEST STYLE, and the BEST MADE CLOTHING, for Man and Boy, and at lower prices than any house in Chicago. New Goods received daily

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,
Boston Square-Dealing Clothiers and Furnishers,
CORNER CLARK AND MADISON-STS.,
And Branch, 532 Milwaukee-av., corner Rucker-st.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL NINE.

Monday was the largest day for sales in our Custom Tailoring Department that we ever had. Almost every pair of Trousers we send out makes another customer for us.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT
FOR CASH
ON OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
UNTIL MARCH 1.
THE CELEBRATED
English Waukenphaust
SHOES.
WE MANUFACTURE THEM.
C. E. WISWALL & CO.,
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DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE
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TO RENT.
Apply to WM. C. DOW,
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By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y..
In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.
Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,
Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, is selling
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
On large cities in England, France, Germany; buying and selling Government Bonds, Cook County and City Bonds; loans money on mortgages; receives deposits; and does a general banking business.

PROPOSALS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
2 and 4 West Van Buren-st., CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1878.

Notice to Contractors.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company in Chicago until noon on the 28th of February inst. for the grading, masonry, trestle, and pile bridges on Sections No. 1 to 84, inclusive (with the exception of the bridge over the Missouri River), on the line of the proposed extension of this Company's railway from Mexico to Marshall, in Missouri.

Profiles, specifications, form of contract, and proposals may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago.

Contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the completion of the work according to contract, and also for the prompt payment for all supplies purchased and labor employed while prosecuting the work.

Sub-contracting will be prohibited, and contractors are requested to bid for no more work than can be done under their personal supervision.

The work will be paid for in cash, and will not be contracted except at the lowest cash prices.

Proposals should be inclosed and addressed to the Chief Engineer of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, Chicago, Ill., and marked Proposals for Work in Missouri. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
90 WASHINGTON-ST.
Rents collected, taxes paid, estates managed. Special attention given to the interests of non-residents. Accounts rendered monthly.

GERMAN STUDY LAMPS,
FINE ASSORTMENT.
COLEMAN GAS APPARATUS AND OIL CO.,
222 Clark-st., between Jackson and Adams.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS.
ROBASCO & RUMNEY
303 STATE-ST.

FOREIGN.

No Change in the Situation at the Turkish Capital.

Russia Still Demands the Withdrawal of the British Fleet.

And Will Furnish Sufficient Guarantees in Such an Event.

Bismarck and Andrassy Define Their Policy on the Eastern Question.

The German Chancellor Has Hopes of an Early Settlement.

He Sees Nothing in Russia's Demands to Alarm the Powers.

A Disagreement as to the Proper Time to Convene the Congress.

Austria Will Object to Russia's Presenting a Ready-Made Treaty.

No Choice Arrived at on the First Ballot in the Papal Conference.

Seventy Millions of People in China Threatened with Famine.

IN THE BALANCE.

WAR JUST AS PROBABLE AS PEACE.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, Feb. 20—6 a. m.—Prince Bismarck's anxiously-expected speech gave little comfort to those who looked for any decided discouragement of Russia's claims. Practically, he declared that there was

NOTHING IN THE PRELIMINARY TERMS OF PEACE

to cause much uneasiness to any European Power, and that, so far as Germany was concerned, there was absolutely no reason why she should interfere in any way.

THE EFFECT OF THIS SPEECH

is very disappointing to the Government party here in England, for it is equivalent to a formal expression of the opinion that the British Ministry have made much ado about nothing; besides, it

ENCOURAGES RUSSIA

to believe that Germany will remain perfectly indifferent so long as her immediate safety is not threatened, and that, if Austria should declare war against Russia, Germany will not use her influence to assist either.

PRINCE AUERSPERG'S REMARKS

in the Austrian Reichsrath were not very reassuring of peace, and an uneasy feeling at the prospect is again predominant here.

LORD DERBY'S PROMISED STATEMENT

relative to the correspondence passing between Russia and England has been postponed until to-morrow evening, and this fact is regarded as an evidence that these communications have not been satisfactory.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS

continue, and war is just as probable as peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE TURKS BECOMING MORE INDEPENDENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The *Agence Russe* states that it is probable that the meeting of the Powers will take the form of a conference. The Turks are becoming more recalcitrant in regard to peace negotiations. The *Agence* says the Russians must approach nearer to Constantinople if the British fleet remains in the Sea of Marmora. The withdrawal of the fleet to Besika Bay, however, would solve the difficulty.

ON THE LOOK-OUT.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In addition to the vessels now in the Bay of Moudania, smaller ships, including the Torch, Antelope, Flamingo, Basilisk, and Cygnet, are on the Bosphorus or at the entrance to the Black Sea, to keep watch over the straits and hold themselves at the disposal of the Ambassador and Consuls.

LA VALETTA, Malta, Feb. 19.—Her Majesty's iron-clad Devastation has started for Besika Bay to-day.

NO UNREASONABLE CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—It is believed that Prince Gortschakoff has attached no unreasonable conditions to his assurance that the Russians will not occupy Gallipoli.

RUSSIA WANTS GUARANTEES.

LONDON, Feb. 20—5 a. m.—The *Post*, in its leader relative to the possible advance of the Russians on Gallipoli, says: "The Russians now affect to consider that the advance of our fleet turned their position. They are apparently disposed to occupy Gallipoli unless we agree to give them guarantees against our further advance. Such guarantees would be found in a Russian occupation of the forts on the Bosphorus, or in a promise by England not to enter the Black Sea."

A Paris correspondent hears that the British ironclads have gone to the Gulf of Saros.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK EXPLAINS.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—In the Reichstag to-day, in response to the interpellation of Herr Bennigsen, Prince Bismarck stated that he had little practically new to tell. He then discussed the separate provisions of the preliminaries of peace, and showed that Germany's interests are not affected in such a manner as to oblige her to deviate from her previous attitude. He described the apprehensions respecting the Dardanelles as not justified by the actual situation. Regarding the position to be taken by Germany, he said he could not now give any official information, as the documents only came into his possession to-day. He

DID NOT BELIEVE IN A EUROPEAN WAR,

as the Powers who opposed Russia would have to assume the responsibility of the legacy left by Turkey. Germany was in favor of hastening the assembling of the Conference, which, perhaps, will meet within the first fortnight of March. He rejected emphatically all suggestions that Germany should intervene, and declared she was willing honorably to mediate, but did not wish to exercise the office of arbiter of Europe.

Prince Bismarck also stated that a Russian official communication made it certain that the chief interest of Germany, namely,

THE FREEDOM OF THE WATER-WAYS,

such as the Straits and the Danube, for commerce, would be maintained. He believed it was Russia's interest to come to an understanding, and not have the fear of complications with Austria or England constantly impending. The supposition that Russia might forcibly compel the other Powers to accept a settlement to which they objected seemed entirely out of the question. He denied that the Russians had pushed forward their troops under cloak of negotiations.

He believed that all the Powers honorably desired to send representatives speedily to the Conference. He energetically repudiated the idea of Germany engaging in war relative to the Eastern question. Nothing should induce him to hazard a rupture with any Power relative to questions in which Germany had no direct interest. No Government, at least neither of those principally interested, had proposed that Germany should enter upon any such course. The Chancellor's speech was loudly cheered.

AUSTRIA.

HER POLICY.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—Prince Auersperg, President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, in reply to an interpellation in the Lower House of the Reichsrath to-day, said: "The Government, on being informed of the preliminaries of peace, frankly stated its position regarding them, declaring it could not consider as binding any arrangement between the belligerents affecting the interests of this monarchy or the rights of the signitaries of the Treaty of Paris, as long as such arrangements were not agreed to by the Powers. At the same time, the Government took the initiative in the convocation of

A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

The standpoint of the Government regarding the peace basis, and its proposal for the assembling of a conference, were accepted by all the Cabinets. Russia declared in favor of a Congress, not Conference, and that it should not meet in the capital of any signatory State. Negotiations on this subject are approaching a conclusion. We expect an early meeting of the Congress, consequently the Government is not in a position to make a detailed statement of its views. It is bound, however, to declare generally that it cannot regard some of the peace stipulations as

CONSONANT WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE MONARCHY.

"This reservation does not apply to the amelioration of the condition of the Christians, but to such provisions as might involve an alteration of the balance of power in the East to the detriment of Austria. The Government confidently hopes the European Council will reach an understanding and solution satisfactory to all. In any case the Government in the present grave circumstances will consider it its duty and mission to secure due consideration of the political and material interests and the dignity of the monarchy."

THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

PESTH, Feb. 19.—M. Tisza, Chief of the Ministry, made a statement in the Diet to-day identical with that of Prince Auersperg in the Reichsrath. The declaration was received with applause.

INCIDENTAL NOTES.

SERVER WILL MAKE A DISAVOWAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 19.—It is understood that Server Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has promised to formally and publicly disavow the statements attributed to him that he particularly accused Layard of encouraging Turkey to fight on by promises of English support. In default of such reparation, Mr. Layard will demand that the Porte dismiss Server.

ERZEROUM.

A dispatch from Erzeroum of the 10th inst says: "The Russian troops are suffering from an epidemic disease, and are short of provisions. The negotiations for the surrender of Erzeroum are still proceeding, and are expected to conclude to-morrow. Meanwhile the Russian investment continues. Three thousand families are now in Erzeroum in terrible distress. A famine is believed to be inevitable in the spring. The weather is still intensely cold."

MEETING ABANDONED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The meeting of the workmen of London on the Eastern question, which was fixed to take place at Islington on Thursday next, has been abandoned.

SERVIA.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A telegram from Semlin reports that M. Ristics, the Servian Prime Minister, has drawn up a memorandum to the Czar claiming the whole of Old Servia. The Servians are resolved not to evacute the conquered territory unless forcibly expelled. It is stated Russia has decided to add the Pashalik of Nish to Bulgaria. A collision between Servia and Russia is therefore probable.

GREECE.

A telegram from Athens represent that the Thessalian insurrection is increasing. They report that 6,000 Turks have been defeated near Volo with a loss of 600 killed after desperate fighting.

A NICE POINT.

LONDON, Feb. 20—5 a. m.—A Vienna correspondent says: "A difficulty has arisen relative to the date of convocation of the Congress. Prince Gortschakoff considers that the preliminary treaty of peace should be first signed. Austria objects to Russia being able to present the treaty as a *fait accompli*."

RUSSIANS IN ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Feb. 20—5 a. m.—A Berlin correspondent states that the Russians are concentrating 300,000 men in Roumania. This occasions much comment in Austria.

THE PAPACY.

MEETING OF THE SACRED COLLEGE.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The *Defence*, Bishop Dupanloup's organ, says: "A large majority of the Conclave seems secured to the partisans of the *status quo*. Only two advocates appear to advocate a struggle *a l'outrance*. About a dozen are inclined to more or less decided conciliation." A correspondent says: "The uncompromising party are divided,—some favoring Cardinal Bilio for the Papacy, and some Cardinal Simeoni. The moderates hesitate between Cardinals Pecci and Franchi.

"The first ballot will be held to-day, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

"The only Cardinal who has not arrived, or is not expected, is Cardinal Godfoi Brossaias St. Marc, Archbishop of Rennes, France, who is ill."

NO CHOICE.

ROME, Feb. 19.—The smoke of burning ballot-papers was visible this afternoon, showing that the Conclave had voted, but nobody had obtained the necessary majority.

THE PATRIARCH CARDINAL.

ROME, Feb. 19.—Cardinal Cardozo, the Patriarch of Lisbon, has arrived at the Vatican, and will enter the Conclave to-night.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The steamship City of New York, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown this morning. Cardinal McClosky is a passenger.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: The quantity of English wheat marketed was again very limited, although the condition of samples has shown a decided improvement. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been moderate, and would have been exceedingly small but for the unusual mildness of the season, which permitted shipment from Revel. According to last Monday's arrivals list one-half of the week's supply was furnished by North Russia by way of this port. The latest advices state that Revel is now closed by ice, so that for the present we must not expect much more grain from this source.

Arrivals from India and Persia are steadily decreasing, but the moderate sales which the East Indian produce has obtained have once more attracted the attention of millers. The raising of the blockade of the Black Sea ports has been deprived of its influence on trade by the political situation. The present is a time of suspense, and business has moved within moderate limits, which is all that can be expected so long as such uncertainty prevails. The country demand for wheat has improved, and the fair consumptive inquiry has been met at an advance of one shilling per quarter. Barley, maize, and feeding stuffs ruled quiet, with moderate arrivals at ports of call. The floating cargo trade for wheat has been firm, owing to the unsettled state of political affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIDN'T DANCE.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Prince Bismarck attended the royal wedding last night, but did not participate in the Ministerial flambeau-dance.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 19.—The Senate this afternoon again balloted for Life Senator. M. Joseph De Carayon Latour, Conservative, was elected by the following vote: M. De Carayon Latour, 140; M. Victor Lefranc, 135. M. Carayon Latour was a member of the Extreme Right in the National Assembly of 1871.

THE TUILERIES.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Council-General of the Seine has adopted a resolution recommending the Government to raze the ruins of the Tuileries.

WILL ABDICATE.

A rumor comes from The Hague that the King of Holland thinks of abdicating in favor of the Prince of Orange, his oldest son.

STARVATION.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—It is stated, on authority which cannot be questioned, that 70,000,000 human beings are now starving in the famine-stricken provinces of North China. The imagination fails to cope with so gigantic a calamity.

The *Times* says: "We cannot doubt that if the Chinese have found their way to America from the comparatively prosperous eastern provinces in thousands, they will pour forth in myriads from the famine-stricken districts of the north as soon as a way is opened to them. The Chinese difficulty may speedily become a greater menace to the future of the United States than the negro difficulty was at its worst, for negro immigration was never voluntary, and ceased with the abolition of the slave trade, while if the Chinese tide once begins to flow in force, it is difficult to see where it will stop."

CUBA.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—The *Official Gazette* publishes the basis of the peace conditions. They are the same as those telegraphed hence on the 14th inst. All the insurgent chiefs have given in their adhesion to the conditions. General satisfaction is expressed all over the Island, and peace is no longer doubted. Captain-General Jovellar has returned from the interior.

IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons to-night a motion offered by Meldon, Home Rule member for Kildare County, in favor of the equalization of the Irish borough franchise with that of England and Scotland, was opposed by the Government, and rejected,—134 against 126. The announcement of the close vote was greeted with loud Opposition cheers. Mr. Bright and the Liberals supported the motion.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NOMINATION.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The appointment of Bayard Taylor to be Minister of the United States at Berlin is cordially hailed by the German press.

FINANCIAL.

CANTON, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 19.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed to-day by Cassius M. Miller, an iron merchant of Canton. The assets are not yet determined, but are quite small, while the liabilities approach $30,000.

AT HOLYOKE, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19.—F. R. Chapman & Co., Holyoke, cutlery manufacturers, have failed for $119,000. Liabilities one-quarter secured. The assets amount to $86,000.

"HAZING."

Great Sensation in Princeton College—A Big Scrape Finished Up with a Severe Gunshot Wound—Premature Graduation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A *Times* special from Princeton says: "Considerable commotion was created here early this morning by an emeute among the students of Princeton College. The boys were at their old tricks of 'hazing' again. Heretofore the higher classes have made the students of the lower classes their victims. In this case the Freshmen reversed the order of things by making an assault on two of the Sophomores. Several of the students lodge in what is known as 'The Old Mansion House,' on Nassau street. Among them are Atterbury, of Trenton, and Carter, of Mont Clair. Atterbury began his academic year with the Freshmen, but, by close application, succeeded in anticipating a year, and, at the close of the half year, was advanced to the Sophomore class. This fact aroused first the envy and then the bitterness of his companions of the Freshman class, and they improved every possible opportunity to insult, annoy, and abuse him. One of his tormentors, said to be the son of a distinguished State dignitary, came to grief a few days ago. He pressed his way into Atterbury's room, and Atterbury, having locked the door, laid a heavy rope around him with such vigor that he was compelled to cry for mercy. It is probable that the youthful scion organized and led the hazing expedition of Monday night. The night had advanced into the small hours when a party of eight Freshmen, all disguised by masks, broke into the apartment which Carter and Atterbury occupy. They produced a paper which they demanded the two Sophomores should sign, but, as it reflected discreditably upon the class of which they are members, Atterbury and Carter declined to comply. They were immediately gagged, thrown down, and bound with ropes, and the party of Freshmen amused themselves by clipping their hair so as to make their appearance as conspicuously absurd as possible. The bound and gagged couple resisted as stoutly as their ropes would permit, but the masked intruders kept steadily at their work until they had finished. Then they piled the furniture in the direst disorder, and left. The sophomores were released soon after, and determined to frighten, not to punish, their assailants. To that end they charged their revolvers with blank cartridges and followed the retiring Freshmen into the street. Having overtaken them, the two fired, and the Freshmen returned the fire with loaded weapons. A ball struck Atterbury in the thigh a quarter of an inch from the main artery, and passed out on the other side of the leg. His wound was dressed by Dr. Wickoff. He is still suffering from its effects, but is not considered in a dangerous condition. Most of the party to the outrage are known. The names have been handed to the Faculty of the College, and they were summoned to face that body at 5 o'clock this evening. The investigation was conducted in secret, and it is not known what conclusion was arrived at. It is understood, however, that they have been invited to go home. Dr. McCosh believes this will end the 'hazing' at Princeton."

CREMATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—The ashes of Mrs. Ben Pitman arrived here to-day from the Pennsylvania crematory in good condition, and were taken charge of by her husband. They weigh a little over four pounds. It is not yet determined what disposition will be made of them. Mr. Pitman lectured an hour and a half this morning to his classes in the School of Design on "esthetic cremation."

WASHINGTON.

Demagogues Threatening the Success of the Silver Bill,

By Proposing Amendments that the Senate Will Not Concur In.

True Friends of the Measure Anxious for Its Immediate Passage.

Text of the House Committee's Bill to Abolish National-Bank Notes,

And Issue in Their Stead a Convertible Treasury Promise to Pay.

Louisiana Politics Again the Theme of a Lengthy House Debate.

Representative Hale Declares the President's Pacification Policy a Failure.

A Calm and Sensible Review of the Question by Mr. Garfield.

THE SILVER OUTLOOK.

NOT ALTOGETHER SILVERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The silver question was not reached to-day. Two notices were given in the House—one by Alexander Stephens, the other by Bland, the nominal but not the real father of the bill—of motions to go to-morrow to the Speaker's table and concur in the Senate amendments. These motions are contrary to the resolutions of the Silver League last night, which were that the bill should be referred to the Banking and Currency Committee. There are indications of an intention on the part of many silver men who look upon the Silver League with distrust, and who regard it as a cover for a greenback organization, to disregard the resolution of the League of yesterday, and to pass the Senate bill. The more the silver men consider the situation the more convinced they are that the most certain way to secure a silver bill is to take the one now upon the Speaker's table. There is, however, a disposition to allow debate on it, and to give unrestricted liberty to print speeches. The indications now are that Bland and Stephens will be

STRONG ENOUGH TO CARRY THEIR POINT

to-morrow against the resolution of the League, and, if the motion is squarely put, it is probable that the members of the League will, with a few exceptions, be obliged to vote concurrence.

The Silver bill is menaced from two quarters. Tom Ewing is represented to be inaugurating a movement to attach such amendments to the bill as will prevent it from receiving two-thirds in the Senate, and may greatly reduce its majority in the House. The ulterior purpose of this movement is to defeat the bill in order to make political capital out of the vote in the coming Congressional campaign. In other words, a considerable number of Democratic so-called friends of the silver measure prefer to disregard the business interests of the country, that they may make

DEMAGOGUE APPEALS

to the country on account of the veto. The other menace comes from the construction which can be given to the act by a Secretary of the Treasury hostile to its execution. Some of the anti-silver men claim that the amendments made in the Senate have destroyed the life of the bill. There is no provision requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to use or issue the $2,000,000 monthly which are to be coined, and, with the present store of $60,000,000 of gold in excess of coin certificates, the Secretary of the Treasury can pay out gold only and accumulate silver, provided the coin receipts and expenditures are not materially changed. Generally the Secretary of the Treasury can so construe the laws as to hoard the silver coin while strictly executing the law.

DR. LINDERMAN

places the present capacity of the mints for coinage of silver dollars at $1,000,000 monthly, which can be extended to $2,000,000. He thinks the first year's coinage will probably reach $30,000,000. He believes the bill will become a law, and has taken measures in expectation of its enactment. Designs have already been prepared for the new silver dollar.

GREENBACKS.

A BILL TO SUBSTITUTE TREASURY NOTES FOR NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The following is the full text of the bill agreed upon by a vote of 7 against 2 this morning by the House Committee on Banking and Currency:

A BILL to retire circulating notes of National Banks and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared an issue of Treasury notes equal in amount to the circulation of the National Banking Associations on the 1st day of February, 1878, being the sum of $320,647,690, which shall be used in redemption and retirement in the way hereinafter provided of the circulating notes of the National Banks, which Treasury notes shall be in the following form:

"Washington, D. C., ——.—The United States of America are indebted to the bearer in the sum of —— dollars," and shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or their signatures be thereto engraved, and shall contain such devices and superscriptions as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, and the denominations of such notes and general similitude thereof shall conform as nearly as may be to those of the United States commonly known as legal-tender notes. They shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, customs, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, and of all claims and demands against the United States, except for obligations made payable in coin by existing laws, and shall be received by the Secretary of the Treasury at par for 4 per cent bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled "An act to authorise the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870.

SEC. 2. Immediately after the Treasury notes provided for in the preceding section shall be ready for circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause them to be forwarded to the Assistant Treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, in amounts proportioned to the receipts and disbursements of their several offices, with regulations and instructions to the following tenor, to-wit:

First—That the Assistant Treasurers shall, immediately after the receipt of such Treasury notes, cease to pay in the disbursement of public funds upon any account whatever the circulating notes of the National Banks then in their several offices, or thereafter received into them; but shall pay out in place of such National Bank notes, and in substitution therefor, the Treasury notes herein authorized, until the whole circulating notes of the National Banks shall have been retired. And the Assistant Treasurers may at any time issue such Treasury notes in exchange for bank notes upon application of any person or bank.

Second—That the Assistant-Treasurer shall, every thirty days after the process of retiring National Bank notes have been begun, as above directed, or oftener if the Secretary of the Treasury shall so require, transmit to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington all the National Bank notes received by them up to the date of such transmission, which said notes shall be received by the Treasurer in liquidation of the charges against the several Assistant-Treasurers on account of Treasury notes as herein provided.

Third—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer, as rapidly as the notes of National Banks are received into his office from the Assistant Treasurers, to cause them to be counted and assorted, and the notes of each association carefully ascertained, and whenever those of any association shall be ascertained to the amount of $5,000 or any multiple of $5,000, such association shall be notified thereof, and shall be entitled to receive upon demand and payment of a like sum in legal-tender notes, or Treasury notes authorized by this act, or in drafts or certificates of deposit of the Assistant-Treasurer, or of such National Banks as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, its bonds on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of circulation to the amount of its notes so ascertained and notified, and to that extent shall be discharged from the tax on its circulation; and if any National Bank shall fail or neglect for a period of sixty days after the notification above directed to make payment in the redemption of its bonds in accordance therewith, then to that extent the interest on its bonds bearing interest at the highest rate shall cease, and be forfeited to the United States during the whole period such failure or neglect shall continue; and any banking association desiring so to do may withdraw all its bonds on payment into the Treasury of legal-tender notes or notes authorized by this act to the amount of its circulating notes outstanding at the date of such payment.

Fourth—The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required from time to time, as payments are made by National Banks on the withdrawal of their bonds, or as Treasury notes may be received in exchange for 4 per cent bonds, as authorized in the first section of this act, to expend the sum of such receipts either in Treasury notes or legal-tender notes as may be most expedient in the purchase of 6 per cent bonds of the United States redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, or, in the purchase of gold or silver coin with which to redeem and pay such bonds.

Fifth—Any National Bank desiring to exchange its 6 percentum bonds for the Treasury notes authorized by this act upon application to the Treasurer of the United States, and upon payment into the Treasury in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary shall establish of legal-tender notes or Treasury notes equal to its outstanding circulation at the date of such application, shall be entitled to receive Treasury notes to the full market value of its 6 percentum bonds on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of its circulation at the time, and in addition thereto the amount of its accrued interest and premium at the market rate. All banking associations organized under existing laws, with power to issue circulating notes redeemable in gold coin, shall make a monthly deposit in the Treasury of the United States in gold coin or their own circulating notes equal to 5 percentum of their circulation outstanding at the day of the passage of this act, and when an amount equal to the outstanding circulation of such gold banks shall have been deposited with the Treasurer in gold coin or in their own circulating notes, the bonds of the United States held by the Treasurer to secure the circulating notes of said gold banks shall be delivered to said banks, and thereafter the circulating notes of said banks shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States. No circulating notes shall be issued to any National Banking Association after the passage of this act, but nothing herein contained shall be construed either to authorize or allow any contracting of the currency by reason of its operation, and should any National Bank after its passage retire its circulation in pursuance of existing law, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue in purchase of the 6 per cent bonds of the United States, the Treasury notes authorized by this act to the full amount of circulation retired by such association, and all National Bank notes redeemed under the several provisions of this act shall be canceled and destroyed under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and in the monthly statement of the condition of the public debt made by the Secretary he shall include an exhibit of the amount of Treasury notes herein provided for outstanding at the date of such statement, together with the amount of National Bank notes which up to the same date have been redeemed and destroyed and had for cancelation.

The third section of the act entitled An act for fixing the amount of United States notes providing for the redistribution of National Bank currency, and for other purposes, approved June 20, 1874, requiring National Banks to keep on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington lawful money equal to 5 per centum of their circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation, is hereby repealed, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The Committee vote upon the question authorizing Mr. Buckner to report the foregoing bill for passage was in detail as follows:

Yeas—Buckner, Ewing, Yates, Hartzell, Bell, Ford, and Phillips—7.

Nays—Hardenburg and Eames—2.

Hart was absent, and Chittenden, on the final question, declined to vote, although he had previously manifested his opposition to the bill.

HALE AND GARFIELD.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY DISCUSSED FROM DIFFERENT STANDPOINTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—There was another political day in the House. The eternal Louisiana question will not down. The nominal test was the contested election case of Acklen vs. Darrall from Louisiana; the real subject was the President's pacification policy. There were three speeches worthy of mention, one by Hale of Maine, one by Gibson of Louisiana, and one by Gen. Garfield. Hale's speech had been extensively advertised as an attack upon the Administration. It was rather a feeble attempt at leadership. He did not have the courage openly to attack the policy which by innuendo and covertness he assailed. His speech was an indictment of the Southern policy, without the force, vigor, or audacity of the Chandler letters. It was, in brief, a presentation of hackneyed facts in a very crude and ill-digested form. Had the House adjourned at the end of Gibson's speech which followed, the unanimous verdict would have been that Gibson had carried the field in debate. The speech of Garfield put a new face upon the situation, and by its clearness, vigor, and dignity will rank among the notable speeches of the session. Old-line leaders say that Garfield's speech furnishes

THE FIRST RATIONAL BASIS

for a party rallying-point, if it shall become apparent that the policy of reconciliation is a failure. Garfield rose above partisanship and personalities, and based his argument upon the broad ground that the Republican party, coming out of a period of war, had been acting with unexampled magnanimity; that the Grant Administrations had brought the country through the transition period from war to peace; that Hayes thought the time for perfect peace had come, had abandoned all military theories of Government, and had proceeded to the utmost verge of the Constitution in seeking a policy of reconciliation. To accomplish this the Packard Government had been abandoned, prosecutions against the Hamburg and Ellington rioters had ceased, and everywhere

THE POLICY OF A GENEROUS OPTIMISM

had been made to succeed the strong hand of power. That power, Gen. Garfield thought, is not met by the South in the proper spirit. The Democratic party, instigated from New York, was seeking to make capital for the next Presidential campaign out of the bitterness of the last one, and to that end had instigated the Louisiana prosecutions. Gen. Garfield warned the Southern men that they were injuring their best interests, and were doing much to prevent the restoration of that era of good feeling which they have so long pretended to desire. The speech was in the most friendly tone to the Administration, and was not an arraignment of the Southern policy. It was rather an expression of profound regret that the policy of conciliation inaugurated by the Administration was not being met in the South with the spirit with which it was tendered.

MORE PENSIONS.

A PERIOD OF SENATORIAL GUSH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Senate devoted the afternoon to the consideration of a bill so amending the laws granting pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812 as to pension all who served for fourteen days, and also restoring to the pension-rolls the names of all survivors which were stricken from the rolls in consequence of participation in the Rebellion. This bill is another addition to the legislation in favor of the South, and the claim agents from that section, who have presented about all of the cotton claims and War claims that can be raked up, are jubilant over this proposed addition to their business. The men who volunteered in 1861 for the defense of the National Capital have not yet received the engrossed thanks of the Government which Congress voted them, much less the land-warrants which they had a right to expect. But those veterans of the Mexican and the Indian war, who had received their land-warrants, but who fought against the Union, are now to receive pensions from the National Treasury.

SENATOR OGLESBY

opposed the bill. He had voted to pension those soldiers of the war of 1812 who had served sixty days, and was willing to pension those who had only served fourteen days; but he will not aid in restoring to the rolls those who had been pensioned by a grateful country, but who had deserted that country in its hour of need, and who would not now ask to be forgiven. It was unfair to the Southern men who had accepted the situation, and who had asked to have their disabilities removed.

Senator Blaine advocated the restoration of the Southern pensioners to the rolls.

Oglesby moved to strike out the section of the bill which restored disloyal pensioners, but his motion was lost by a vote of 7 yeas against 50 nays. The yeas were: Anthony, Cameron of Wisconsin, Edmunds, MacMillan, Morrill, Oglesby, and Teller. The bill was then passed by a vote of 47 yeas against 8 nays.

CONVENTIONS.

THE EXPORTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The National Convention of United States Export Traders assembled to-day. John D. Hayes, of Chicago, was appointed temporary Chairman, and John Varmolo Secretary. There was a large attendance of delegates, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Merchants' Exchanges, City Councils, and various manufacturing associations being represented from all sections of the Union.

The following permanent officers were chosen: President, the Hon. Henry Lippett, Rhode Island; Vice-Presidents—Gen. E. F. Beale, California; William Frew, Pittsburg; John Hogan, Missouri; Henry D. Welsh, Philadelphia; James Buchanan, New Jersey; B. H. Hughes, South Carolina; S. Tupper, Louisiana; Russell Blakeley, Minnesota; A. Norcoss, Massachusetts; W. D. Chipley, Florida; E. B. Cherry, Ohio; S. P. Smith, North Carolina; J. Taylor Gaus, Delaware; W. H. B. Allen, Nebraska; Alex Lewis, Michigan. Secretaries—William Vannote, Pittsburg; C. R. Flint, New York; and William Gullager.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Resolutions: J. D. Hayes, Detroit; Seth Low, New York; B. T. Hughes, Charleston; Jacob Reese Pittsburg; John E. Wetherell, Philadelphia; Joseph H. Walker, Worcester; E. T. Beale, San Diego, Cal.

A number of speeches were made setting forth the objects of the Convention. Col. Edward Hicken, of Detroit, opposed agreeing upon anything that would give certain parties the right to establish one or two steamship lines and to receive subsidies for them. The best thing for the Americans to do was to wait till such a thing was arranged so as to pay everybody.

J. Price Wetherell, of Philadelphia, addressed the Convention in favor of fair subsidies in order to enable American lines to compete with English lines, which are subsidized.

William Guyer, of Nebraska, deprecated the idea of the abolition of the navigation laws, because such a course would result in the vessels of all countries and sailing under all flags participating in the coasting trade of this country. Adjourned until to-morrow.

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

The National Agricultural Congress met this forenoon, with about 100 delegates present. Owing to the illness of President Flagg, Vice-President James called the Convention to order, and read the address of the President. The Committee on Credentials being appointed, a recess was taken.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A NOVEL SIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—A novel spectacle was presented in the Chamber of the Supreme Court to-day. A suit was on trial brought by the patentees of one reaping-machine against the patentees of another reaper, for infringement of patent. The counsel for one side brought into the court-room a miniature wheat-field seven feet square, also a miniature model of the reaping-machine, with the horses and driver included, which were for the purpose of illustrating his argument.

WHISKY CASES.

P. Cottrell, counsel for Louis Rindskopf, of Milwaukee, and Gerry Hazleton, United States District Attorney, are here nominally to have the Government fix a time for the hearing of those whisky cases. It is said that an ulterior purpose is to test the Government officials upon the question of immunity for the Milwaukee Whisky Ring.

PROPOSED SHORT-CUT.

Franklin Edson, representing Western grain interests, made an argument to-day before the House Committee on behalf of a short-cut from the Hudson River to Long Island Sound, above New York.

THE VALENTINE SHARKS.

Senator Matthews to-day introduced a bill designed to prevent further operations of the Valentine land-scrip sharks. This bill cedes the Government title to the streets and alleys in the Fort Dearborn reservation to the City of Chicago. The lawyers of the Land Committee, familiar with the case, claim that if the decision of the Commissioner of the Land-Office is good law, Valentine scrip can be located as well upon the streets and alleys of Fort Dearborn Addition as it can upon Dearborn Park.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

From an incidental discussion in the Senate to-day it became apparent that Senators are disposed to vote to restore the franking privilege. The subject came up on the bill from the Post-Office Committee proposing that Departments can receive as well as send letters on public business free. Suggestions were then made that Senators should be permitted to send their private correspondence. The bill was recommitted.

THE BROKERS' RING.

The Treasury officials are advised that the the New York Custom-House brokers are combining against the new system of passing entries, on the ground that it seriously interferes with their business. The new order requires all entries to be passed through the hands of one person, instead of turning them over directly to the clerk who examines them. This prevents the broker from making the corrupt combinations which have hitherto defrauded the Government.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Matthews, by request, introduced a bill making a pre-emption grant to the heirs of Jean Baptiste Beaubien, deceased, for part of the Fort Dearborn reservation at Chicago, and to confirm the purchases of other parties in their titles, and to convey to Chicago the streets and alleys of said reservation. Referred.

THE NEW ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

The Senators who oppose the confirmation of Gen. Williamson for Collector of New Orleans have for some time been expected to take the case up in executive session. They are confident of defeating him if Eustis can hold the Democratic vote that is promised. The following Republicans will vote for Williamson, and are probably the only ones: Cameron (Wis.), Cameron (Pa.), Wadleigh, McMillan, Dawes, Christiancy, Burnside, Matthews, Paddock, and Kellogg. The latter is really opposed to Williamson, but committed himself to the President.

WILL REPORT FAVORABLY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to report favorably on the nominations of Bayard Taylor as Minister to Germany, and Gol. Goodloe as Minister to Belgium.

UTAH ELECTION LAW.

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Territories agreed to-day to report a bill providing for secret-ballot voting in Utah.

William Nelson, United States Marshal for Utah, has resigned.

POSTAL ORDERS.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order changing the Department regulations so that Superintendent of Mails at all the larger Post-Offices shall be appointed by the local Postmaster, upon nomination by the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, approved by the Postmaster-General.

THE CABINET

held a brief session yesterday, but no business of extraordinary importance was attended to. It was agreed to close the Executive Departments on the 22d inst. Affairs in Louisiana were not subjects of consideration.

EXONERATED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, after a thorough investigation, has exonerated Collector Harvey and Deputy-Collector Somerville, both of Chicago, of the charges preferred against them by Mr. C. A. Storey.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Mr. Spencer, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the relief of William A. Hammond, the late Surgeon-General in the army, and it was placed on the calendar. It authorizes the President to review the proceed-

ings of the general court-martial in his case, and to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of said court-martial, if, after such review, he shall deem it right and proper to do so; and, in the event of the findings being set aside, the President is authorized to place the name of William A. Hammond on the retired list of the army as Surgeon-General, provided that in case of such restoration he shall not be entitled to back, present, or future pay or allowances of any kind whatsoever.

Mr. Ferry called up the Senate bill to regulate the compensation of Postmasters, and for other purposes, which was discussed at some length.

During the discussion, Mr. Davis (W. Va.) explained the opinion that the bill should be amended so as to allow the transmission of official communications of members of Congress to pass through the mails free.

Messrs. Edmunds, Hamlin, Davis (W. Va.), and others, expressed themselves in favor of a restoration of the franking privilege.

Mr. Edmunds, during his remarks, said that the denial of the privilege to members of Congress rather implied that the members were engaged in other things than public business, or else sold their franks, and he denied both of these imputations.

Further consideration of the bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Withers called up for consideration the Senate bill amending the laws granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and their widows.

The Committee reported an amendment to the section authorizing the restoration to the pension rolls of all persons now surviving heretofore pensioned on account of service in the war of 1812 or any of the Indian wars, whose names were stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty, so as to provide that all such persons should be restored whose disabilities had been removed or who had made application for such removal.

Mr. Ingalls said there were not more than 100 men affected by this provision of the bill. As nearly all distinction between loyal people and Rebels had been obliterated, and as there was no possibility of the restoration of national unity without having such obliteration complete, the bill should be passed. It occurred to him as a small thing for a great nation to admit to its counsels those who were leaders in the Rebellion, and exclude from the benefits of that Government the poor old men who had received a pension of $8 a month, and could do no harm.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the amendment, and said he did so not that he was opposed to restoring these old men to the pension roll, but such amendment might be taken as a precedent for the compensation of property lost during the Rebellion.

After some further discussion it was agreed that the words of the amendment were not necessary to restore to the pension rolls the names of those persons stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty, and Mr. Withers, in charge of the bill, withdrew it.

Other amendments of the Committee of a verbal character were agreed to.

The question being on the third reading of the bill, Mr. Ingalls said he was opposed to the whole system of gratuitous pensions, as proposed by the bill, which was to grant pensions to all survivors of the War of 1812 who served in the military or naval service for fourteen days. He was in favor of pensioning those who were wounded and disabled in the service, but could not favor granting pensions to persons merely because they entered the service. If such gratuitous pensions be given, how would Congress be able to resist the appeals for pensions which would come ten or fifteen years from this time from those who merely served in the late War, and were not wounded? Such legislation as this was prompted by sentiment, and when Congress in 1871 departed from the system of granting pensions only to those who were disabled, it took a dangerous step.

Mr. Morrill said he feared this bill was the forerunner of what was to come hereafter, and would result in taking large sums of money from the Treasury.

Mr. Oglesby opposed the fifth section of the bill, authorizing the restoration to the pension-roll of those persons whose names were stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty, and moved to strike it out. He argued that the men who had fought for the Government in 1812 should have been the last to attempt to destroy it in after years.

Mr. Blaine said every soldier who served in the war of 1812 must have been at least 60 years of age when the Rebellion broke out, and they were now nearly 80 years of age. It was impossible that these men could have done anything active against the Government of the United States during the late War, and it was not to be expected they would break their family ties and come North when the War broke out. He (Blaine) had not laid awake at night considering how to restore men of the Rebellion to privileges, but these old men did their part in upholding the country in the war of 1812, and he would not exclude one of them from the pension-rolls. Men who were engaged actively in rebellion had been pardoned, and many of them were now holding office and drawing large salaries from the Government of the United States. They were doing so by the vote of the Senator from Illinois (Oglesby).

Mr. Oglesby—For the services they are rendering now.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, they are in office all through this Government, and my rather sad anticipation is that they are pretty nearly controlling this Government. But he could not say that old veterans south of the Potomac who fought and bled in the war of 1812 should be excluded from the generosity of the Government.

Mr. Oglesby said it was wise statesmanship to remove the political disabilities of those engaged in the Rebellion who had asked to have them removed. Some of the men who had their disabilities removed were now rendering valuable service in the Government. Ninety-nine one-hundredths of the men who were in the Rebellion had come forward and frankly asked to have their disabilities removed. But there was another class of persons in the South who would not ask to have their disabilities removed. These very persons who were pensioned could be restored to the rolls by coming forward and having their disabilities removed.

In reply to Mr. Blaine that the pensioners were too old to render active service in aid of the Rebellion, he said that age did not affect patriotism; age did not affect courage.

Mr. Blaine said he had in his eye now men who came back after the War, and Congress, looking at the Fourteenth Amendment, said: These men intend to be citizens. We will give back to them that which is above price. We will give back citizenship, and open to them every honor of the Republic. Was it possible that the son who had taken an active part in the Rebellion against the Government should have all restored to him? But the poor old father, who did nothing more than sympathize with his son, could have nothing back. The widow of Gen. Zack Taylor was on the pension-roll. Her son took an active part in the Rebellion. Was her name to be stricken from the roll because she bound up the wound of Dick Taylor, her son?

Mr. Kirkwood said he for one was perfectly willing to take his share of any odium which might come from restoring these old men to the pension-rolls. He thought a great Government like ours could forgive past offenses.

Mr. Blaine said if Congress was going to legislate so as to exclude old men and widows from the generosity of the Government, it was taking a ground which dishonored the magnanimity of the Government.

Mr. Ingalls said an attempt to array the American Congress against a few old men was indicative to his mind of the spirit which would lead a man to strike a woman or kick a baby.

The motion of Mr. Oglesby to strike out the fifth section of the bill was carried—yeas, 50; nays, 7. The negative votes were given by Messrs. Anthony, Cameron (Wis.), Edmunds, McMillan, Morrill, Oglesby, and Teller.

The bill was then read a third time and passed,—yeas, 47; nays, 8,—Mr. Hamlin voting with those who favored Mr. Oglesby's amendment against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Edmunds called up the Senate bill to annul the act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wyoming to provide for the organization of Crook and Pease Counties, and to provide for holding a court therein, which was discussed briefly and laid over until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Immediately after reading the journal, Mr. Harris, the Chairman of the Elections Committee, called up the election case of Acklin vs. Darrall, from the Fourth Louisiana District, the majority report being in favor of Acklin, the contestant, and the minority being in favor of Darrall, the sitting member.

Mr. Hale desired to obtain the floor to reply to the speech made a few days ago by Mr. Gibson, but withdrew his request with the understanding that he should be allowed an hour during the debate on the election case.

Mr. Stephens—To-morrow, or as soon as this case is disposed of, I shall move to proceed to business on the Speaker's table, with a view of taking up the House Silver bill, which has come back from the Senate with amendments. I state further that my object shall be to move to concur in those amendments. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Butler (Mass.)—Every supporter of the bill will vote against that.

Mr. Bland explained that he had intended to make the same motion as the gentleman from Georgia intimated he would make.

Mr. Buckner said that he had intended this morning to move to refer the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, but he was not particular how the bill would be brought up.

Mr. Harris, in his opening speech on the election, said that he was not sorry that the Silver bill would not come up to-day, as its friends seem to have no concert of action, and the success of the bill would be promoted by a postponement.

At the end of Mr. Harris' speech, Mr. Hale obtained the floor, and referred to a remark made on Thursday by Mr. Gibson that he (Hale) "had taken occasion, in season and out of season, to denounce the people of Louisiana." He denied that he had ever denounced those people. On the contrary, he had taken occasion, heretofore, on the floor of the House, to speak plainly upon the grievances which had existed in that State, and which he had earnestly regretted. He had been profoundly moved with his observation of the course of events in Louisiana for the past year, and especially for the past six months. In the beginning he had watched the experiment made there hopefully, believing that the magnanimous and conciliatory course pursued by the President toward that people would be met by a generous and hearty return. But he had seen that the honor and plighted support pledged in return for that generosity had been forfeited; that the resolutions of the State Legislature went for nothing; and that political prosecutions were urged to-day in Louisiana with a spirit of violence which reminded him of the older days. He, therefore, could keep silence no longer.

He reviewed the course of events in Louisiana from the close of the Grant Administration, bringing forward prominently the fact that the title of the Packard Government and Packard Legislature had been settled by the Electoral Commission, it being based on the count of the Returning Board, the same Board whose action in the case of the President had been confirmed by the Electoral Commission, whose decision had been accepted by both Houses of Congress. Its title had also since been affirmed by the Senate in the admission to a seat in that body of Kellogg, elected to the Senate by the Packard Legislature. He spoke of the call of that Legislature on the Federal Government for protection against domestic violence. He did not know, and nobody could tell, the reflections that passed through the mind of the President on that subject, but he could see that the President, looking on the subject with a desire for peace, with a disposition for conciliation, with a tendency toward tenderness, determined to start out and commit his Administration to a course, not of repression or the strong iron hand upon that people, but of concession, of magnanimity, and to disregard the call of the Legislature of Louisiana.

He went on to speak of the sending of a Commission to Louisiana by the President, the result of whose visit was the disintegration of the Packard Government and installation of the Nicholls Government, and he declared that no experiment in that direction had ever been made so thoroughly as the President had made this one. The Legislature and Gov. Nicholls had promised a pardon for all political offenses. He asked the House to turn back its mind, and he asked President Hayes to turn back his mind, six months, to the 1st of May, 1877. Would anybody have been found then to predict that in less than sixty days the men who, foremost of all, had made themselves offensive to the Louisiana Democracy, because they had carried out the law of that State, and had thereby become political offenders against that party in Louisiana and throughout the country, would have been prosecuted? Would the President have believed it? Would any one have believed it?

Mr. Hale went on to argue that there was no legal ground for the prosecution of Anderson, of the Returning Board, who had been for twenty years elected to the Legislature from his own parish, who had always stood high in public and private estimation, and who had never before been considered an outcast and a malefactor. In confirmation of his statement that there was a compact that there should be no political prosecutions in Louisiana he quoted from the letter of E. V. Smalley, in the New York *Tribune*.

Mr. Davis (N. C.) asked whether there was a compact that the crimes of forgery and perjury should go unpunished in Louisiana. If there was every person connected with it or who assented to it should be in the Penitentiary.

Mr. Hale ridiculed the sensitiveness of those who were so anxious to have the law vindicated, and quoted the case of the murder of Supervisor Webber in his own town, in Feliciana Parish, in broad daylight, for which crime no efforts had been made to bring anybody to punishment.

Mr. Robertson stated that there had been a Coroner's inquest held in that case, and a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer had been offered by Gov. Nicholls.

Mr. Hale went on to say that the adherents of the Democratic party in the South, who were now so eager for upholding the law, and for the punishment of any infraction of it, lurked in the swamps, and on the hillsides, and in the ravines of the South, to shoot down officers of the revenue. It was a party so sensitive to-day that it robbed constituencies of their Representatives on this floor, and cast decisive votes in the House at the hands of men who had no more right to seats than Dick Turpin had to booty which he had plundered on the highway.

Mr. Atkins indignantly denied the statement of Mr. Hale as to the ambushing and murder of revenue officers.

Mr. Hale went on to say that there was a profound impression that the proceedings in Louisiana had its root, its mainspring, its source, elsewhere; that there were many who believed that the whole performance had been dictated and driven forward by restless men who did not mean ever to admit that the Presidential title had been settled. The President of the United States was learning to-day the lesson of misplaced confidence. It was the old, old story. There had been nothing which the President could do to make efficacious his course toward the South which he had not done. There had been no encouragement which could be held out to that section showing the President's good faith which the President had not resorted to. He had appointed Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Ministers, and other high officials from that section because he had been anxious that if the experiment failed nobody should be able to say it had failed from any lack on his part, and now was return received from Louisiana.

In conclusion, he intimated that it might be the constitutional duty of the President to see to it that no injustice was done to a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Gibson replied to Mr. Hale. He denied that there had been any such compact for immunity for crime as had been asserted by Mr. Hale. As to the case of the murder of Webber in West Feliciana Parish, of which Mr. Hale had spoken, he (Gibson) had interested himself in having the guilty party brought to justice, and the information which he received was that it was the general impression that Webber had been murdered by a man of his own party—a personal enemy. He portrayed the state of affairs in Louisiana during late years, when no guilty man had been punished, and when no honest man had felt his life secure from lawlessness, but, since the Nicholls Government had been inaugurated, no man, whether poor or rich, who committed a crime, had escaped punishment. He denied that the Returning Board was being persecuted on political grounds. Who had anything to gain by that? Certainly not the people of Louisiana. Certainly not the national Democratic party, for Mr. Hayes' title had been passed upon by Congress. The Returning Board was being prosecuted for forgery. That crime of forgery was trivial in so far as the recent election was concerned, but it was a crime of enormous proportions, and the man who falsified returns struck a blow at civil liberty and free government. If this movement in Louisiana, which appeared to be a very simple one, was to excite the public mind, to excite the animosities which he had hoped were sleeping in Northern communities, he should deplore it more than any other man.

Reverting to the charges of a compact between the authorities of Louisiana and the Federal Government, he denied it not only for the Nicholls Government, not only for his friends, but he denied it for the President and his Cabinet. They could not be guilty of such crimes.

Mr. Elam went into the history of the returns from Vernon Parish and the action of the Returning Board in that case. In view of what had occurred during the last fifteen years, and in view of the attempt which was now being made to reconcile the partisans of the country, it was unfortunate that this issue should come up. It could produce no practical result. The President and his Cabinet had no right, however, to interfere with the State Court. He believed the trial of Gen. Anderson had been fair and honest, but if any law had been violated an appeal should be taken to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Carlisle quoted from a speech made by President Hayes to prove that the troops were withdrawn from a constitutional duty, and not as an act of conciliation.

Mr. Hale asked then if the people of the South were placed under any obligations by it.

Mr. Gibson replied that they were placed under the highest obligations that American citizens could assume,—the high obligations of free men in a free State in the American Union to obey the laws of the United States, and to obey the laws of that State.

Mr. Clymer said every portion of the country outside the borders of Louisiana, as well as in it, was interested in the proceedings now taking place in that State. In behalf of the people whom he represented, he could say that they desired the persons connected with the electoral fraud as principals should be punished, and that all who were aiders and abettors should be punished, because, while the country might have to submit to the consequences of the fraud in the interest of human liberty, all the people everywhere should know how and by whom the great crime had been perpetrated. This question should not be considered as a local one. The whole people should give encouragement to the people of Louisiana to go right forward and discover who were the principals. He denied that any agreement implied from the resolutions adopted by the Louisiana Legislature, or any expressions used by Gov. Nicholls, were binding on him or anybody. The Returning Board prosecution could do no harm in the present, and they might be of immense value in the future.

Mr. Thompson asked Clymer what remedy he would propose in case the authorities of Louisiana should prove recreant to their duty, and refuse to punish a criminal.

Mr. Clymer—Give us entire authority, and we will see that the laws are enforced.

Mr. Thompson—Who do you mean by "us"?

Mr. Clymer—The Democratic party. [Laughter.]

Mr. Patterson—That is a nice sort of people to keep order. [Laughter.]

Mr. Garfield next obtained the floor, and said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Clymer) called upon the people of Louisiana to help the Democratic party to get at the great crime of the Presidential count. This he (Garfield) characterized as entering the point of the wedge which was to drive home to what was called the great crime of the century. He did not intend to make an inflammatory speech. If there was a people on earth that had the right to be weary at heart of politics and partisanships, it was the American people. He pictured three stages which a country must undergo in transition from a state of war to a state of peace. First there was the military stage, when in bloody battles soldiers met to decide by power of strength the questions involved. Next came the stage that was semi-civil and semi-military. It was in this stage that Gen. Grant had taken the reins of Government, and had endeavored to keep his Administration within the provinces of civil and military power. When he had been succeeded by President Hayes, that gentleman had thought it was possible to declare that the semi-military period had gone, and that period had come when only peace methods should be inaugurated. In his judgment President Hayes was an optimist who looked only on the bright side of human nature, and disliked to look at its dark side. His (President Hayes') faith and hope had been larger than the faith and hope of most people. He had gone forward to the very verge of the Constitution in offering both hands in fellowship, and in offering the olive-branch of peace. He had gone to the limits of his power in order to bring about an era of good feeling and pacification. No man had shared more the aspirations of the President than he (Garfield) had. He had tried in every way to aid the President in his project, and in order to do that there was a world of things to be forgotten and forgiven on both sides. If the strict letter of the law had been adhered to at the end of the Rebellion, there would have been no end to the awful spectacles of prosecution and punishment (under the law signed by George Washington) against those who had committed the crime of treason.

Mr. Gibson asked if Mr. Garfield held to the theory that every man in the Confederate service had been guilty of treason. [Cries of "Yes!" from the Republican side.]

Mr. Garfield replied that he was unwilling to go back to that question. He would only answer by asking the gentleman to look at the naked statute, passed by the first Congress and signed by George Washington, and then let him as a lawyer answer his own question.

He went on to say that the President had carried on his purpose further than any other American citizen had ever carried a great purpose to accomplish a result.

Mr. House—Has he had the support of the Republican party in the North in his efforts at conciliation and restoring peace to the country?

Mr. Garfield—He has had their support just as in so far as they had reason to believe that a reciprocity of a feeling would follow his efforts. [Applause on the Republican side.] There was, however, a different degree of faith among my brethren here as to how far that reciprocity would go.

Mr. House asked if the entire Republican party, with here and there an exception, had not opened a war upon the President for his attempt to conciliate the country, and charged him with deserting his party. [Applause on the Democratic side and cries of "No, sir," on the Republican side.]

Mr. Garfield replied that there had always been men here and there who distrusted the result of that policy, and he was grieved to see that that number had been increasing week by week, and recently hour by hour. [Applause.]

Mr. Waddell asked if the troops had not been removed from the South as a matter of constitutional duty, and did not the Republican party make war on the President for that?

Mr. Garfield replied that the withdrawal of the troops from the Governor's room and office in New Orleans was a constitutional duty. As a political student, he (Garfield) had never doubted, and did not doubt to-day, that Packard had been honestly and fairly elected Governor of Louisiana. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Referring to the Commission which had been sent down by President Hayes, he declared that if that Commission had undertaken to get the members of one Legislature into another, that was an improper Executive interference with local self-government.

Mr. Chalmers asked if Mr. Garfield had not said some days ago that at the Wormley conference it had been agreed that the troops should be withdrawn.

Mr. Garfield replied that the gentleman was mistaken. He had never heard of such an agreement. He did not mean to say that it was wrong for the President to send a Commission to Louisiana in order to obtain information, but he meant that that Commission had no right to interfere in the formation of a State Legislature.

Mr. Gibson stated he believed that Commission had had no such instructions, or no purpose to accomplish such an end.

Mr. Garfield—That is the gentleman's opinion. Let us hope it is true.

He went on to say that the action of the President in removing the troops had been looked upon by the people of Louisiana as a generous and magnanimous action, and they had garlanded the man who performed it with the richest praise. In that era of reconciliation both sides had forgotten and forgiven much. There had been bleeding hearts in the land at the recitals of the massacres at Hamburg and Ellenton, but those horrible stories were never heard of now. Why? Because there had been a silent determination to let all that terrible chapter sleep. All the outrages which had been committed in Louisiana during the late election had been covered with the veil of oblivion. Who had begun this latter revival of the chapter? While that work of conciliation had been going forward, there had commenced at the North (he affirmed it boldly) the process of laying the keel for another Presidential campaign, and the order had gone forth to Louisiana to open upon the members of the Returning Board, to disguise it under the form of a State proceeding, but to enter her wedge, and then the Democratic power, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Clymer) had stated, would summon all its strength to drive the wedge to its head, and stamp the great fraud of the election as it deserves.

Mr. Stenger—From whom has that order gone?

Mr. Garfield—The order, so far as delivered here in the hall, was from our distinguished and kind-hearted friend from Pennsylvania (Clymer), and if this thing be seen in the green tree what shall be seen in the dry? [Laughter.]

Continuing, he said that many weeks ago details of all that was now taking place in Louisiana had been foreshadowed by many persons as part of the programme. The impression was abroad that the prosecution of the Returning Board was the beginning of a purpose to reopen the whole question. One by one events were developing which would make it impossible to find the brotherhood and pacification which was so earnestly desired. It would be impossible to continue that course of pacification and brotherhood unless there was some reciprocity somewhere. It had been denied that the proceedings of the State Court had been irregular. There was a letter in to-day's New York *Times* from J. Madison Wells. [Derisive laughter on the Democratic side, which called the retort from Garfield: "If you were Judges in a court, would you haw-haw at a witness? If you would, laugh again."] In that letter Wells stated that five successive Grand Juries had refused to find a true bill of indictment against him, and from other statements he (Garfield) understood that three juries had refused to find a true bill against Anderson. He asked his Northern colleagues what would be thought of a District-Attorney who, having tried to get an indictment against a citizen and failed, should lodge an information and have him tried? What Prosecuting-Attorney in the North could stand in the face of an outraged people and do [illegible]

Mr. Finley—Has the gentleman any other information on that subject except from Madison Wells, because I desire to say that the Committee appointed by the Forty-third Congress certified that Madison Wells had committed what is equivalent to perjury?

Mr. Garfield—If my colleague has heard anything *ex parte* in his life, let him examine it and take that for his answer.

He went on to say that there was an ulterior purpose behind all this persecution. It was but a cloak and a cover for a raid to be made for political purposes in the name of a party upon the title of the President of the United States. It was in this view that the people that he represented felt that their efforts at pacification had been met, not in the spirit in which they had been offered, and if this sort of proceeding went forward the President would be crippled in his conciliatory policy, and every man who supported him would be crippled. If the Democrats desired to rob him of whatever support he hitherto had, they were taking the best course to do it. The hope that the sections of the country were standing hand to hand again in the old fellowship was weakening day by day, and would disappear if that line of conduct were persisted in, and it was in the light of that fact that he had attempted to state the spirit in which all those proceedings seemed to exhibit themselves.

Mr. Clymer attempted to get the floor to reply, but a motion to adjourn prevailed.

BLACK HILLS.

A Sindbad's Experience in Escaping Death—Trouble Ahead.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Feb. 19.—To-morrow's *Pioneer* will contain a letter written by Pat Rafferty, a well-known prospector from Bismarck, which gives the following news: Rafferty's party left Deadwood July 5 for the Big Horn, reaching Clark's Fork about the 1st of September. Sept. 8 they were attacked by a band of Nez-Perces Indians. The Indians succeeded in killing all but Rafferty and a Swede named Christ Nolan, who escaped to the command at that time scouting in that vicinity. A few days after this Rafferty was sent with four men to convey a wounded man to the Crow Agency. The next morning after leaving the command the Indians attacked and killed all but Rafferty, who, though wounded through the arm, succeeded in making good his escape. The names of the prospectors killed in the fight of Sept. 8 are John Shenandrew, Olo Rae, Carl Bjarklunder, —— Anderson, Lew Anderson, and Thomas Reddefield.

The Miners' Union to-day notified Springer & Lancaster, mill-men in Black Tail Gulch, that, unless they increased their wages from $2.50 to $3.50 per day, Union rates, their men would be driven from the mine. Trouble is expected.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Upper Lake region, falling, followed by rising barometer, warm southeasterly, shifting to colder northwesterly winds, generally stormy weather and frequent rains, partly turning into snow.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a.m.	29.946	34	70	S. E.	8	.....	Cloudy.
11:18 a.m.	29.847	41	65	S. W.	11	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p.m.	29.672	44	68	S.	12	.....	Lt. rain.
3:53 p.m.	29.606	41	74	S.	16	.10	Lt. rain.
9:00 p.m.	29.578	43	75	S.	9	.....	Lt. rain
10:18 p.m.	29.573	43	75	S.	8	.01	Cloudy.

Maximum, 46. Minimum, 33.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Pembina	29.53	31	N. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Bismarck	29.51	36	N. W., gent.	......	Cloudy.
Breckinridge	29.52	33	S. W., gent.	......	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.50	36	Calm	.02	Lt. snow.
Marquette	29.45	39	Calm	......	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.57	34	S., light	.01	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.46	37	N. W., fresh	......	Fair.
LaCrosse	29.45	44	S. E., light.	......	Clear.
Yankton	29.53	35	N. E., light.	......	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.61	30	N. W., brisk	.01	Lt. snow.
Denver	29.60	38	N., brisk	......	Lt. rain.
Omaha	29.43	48	N. W., lght.	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.46	51	Calm	......	Clear.
Keokuk	29.48	53	S., gentle	......	Clear.
Davenport	29.53	47	S. W., gent.	......	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.58	37	S. E., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Alpena	29.74	29	S. E., fresh.	.25	Lt. snow.
Grand Haven	29.59	43	S., fresh	.01	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.57	43	S., fresh	.01	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.80	35	N. E., gentle	.05	Lt. snow.
Toledo	29.71	41	S. E., fresh.	.04	Lt. rain.
Cleveland	29.82	38	S. E., brisk.	......	Cloudy.

NEW ORLEANS ITEMS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 19.—No decision has yet been given in the case of Anderson's appeal for a new trial.

The House unseated Lewis F. Souter, Republican, and, by a vote of 59 to 54, seated Judge Barber, Democrat, as a member for Avoyellys Parish, on the ground that Souter had never been a resident of the paris'

POLITICAL.

Great Congregation of Swash-bucklers at Indianapolis.

The Fight Which Is Expected Between Swallow-Tails and "Ragged Reubens."

Composition of the Two Principal Committees of the Convention.

Results of the Municipal Elections Held in the East Yesterday.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 29.—On the eve of the Convention to-morrow affairs are in too bubbling and boisterous a state to warrant very decided predictions, although all indications yet are that the measures of the Hendricks Washington Club swallow-tail managers will be mainly successful. Senator Dan Voorhees will not be here. He has written that his desire to work for the repeal of the Resumption act in the Senate Committee will compel him to forego the pleasure of attendance. This is a shrewd dodge. His shadow projected from Washington is much more dreadful and powerful than his actual presence would be. While the "Ragged Reubens," of whom he is the idol, have the numbers, and can make the noise, they are but children in the hands of the old stagers,—Hendricks, Love, Alvord & Co., who have for years ruled things to suit themselves, and have not yet lost their grip. The rabble have lungs, but no brains. They are not conscious of their strength, have no cohesiveness, no power of organization and concentration. They fight wild and to very little purpose. This Convention is a wonderfully incongruous affair. The Committee on Resolutions has upon it Franklin Landers, of this county, a raving greenback and specie-payment lunatic, John B. Stoll, of Noble County, a hard-headed, hard-money German, who fought Voorhees tooth and nail three years ago in the Senatorial campaign with McDonald. William S. Holman, a moderate Greenbacker, is also a member, and will doubtless be Chairman. There is not much anxiety over the platform. It will decry the fraud in the election of Hayes, demand the repeal of the Resumption law, the Bland Silver bill, and probably the withdrawal of National Bank notes and the issue of greenbacks. The fight is all on candidates. Gooding, a representative "Reuben," Johnson's District of Columbia Marshal, had the inside track for Secretary of State until within forty-eight hours, but now his chances are considered hopeless. The fight for Treasurer is waging very bitter, but it is believed that Fleming, of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, a hard-money and Voorhees paper three years ago, will be nominated. Cooper, of this county, of the "Reubens," is a strong competitor, and it is possible that a third man, Henderson, of Madison County, may be chosen. There is no opposition amounting to anything to the nomination of Manson for Auditor of State. The best guess is that the ticket will be as follows: Secretary of State, John R. Cravens, of Jefferson County; Auditor, M. D. Manson, of Montgomery; Treasurer, William Fleming, of Fort Wayne; Attorney-General, Thomas W. Wooten, of Johnson.

The following is the Committee on Resolutions and State Central Committee:

Committee on Resolutions—First District, E. R. Hatfield of Warwick County; Second District, W. D. Bynum of Daviess County; Third District, J. B. Brown of Jackson County; Fourth District, Charles Korble of Jefferson County; Fifth District, W. S. Holman of Dearborn County, Sixth District, Dr. William Glenn, of Delaware County; Seventh District, Franklin Landers of Marion County; Eighth District, George Knight of Clay County; Ninth District, John R. Coffroth of Tippecanoe County; Tenth District, Morgan L. Weir of Laporte County; Eleventh District, D. D. Dykeman of Cass County; Twelfth District, Eli W. Brown of Whitly County; Thirteenth District, John B. Stoll of Noble County.

State Central Committee—First District, Thomas Collins, of Posey County; Second District, H. V. Nowell, of Greene County; Third District, S. B. Vayles, of Washington County; Fourth District, A. G. Smith, of Jennings County; Fifth District, John D. Smith, of Randolph County; Sixth District, William Mitchell, of Hancock County; Seventh District, C. C. Maiseon, of Putnam County; Eighth District, Wiley E. Dillemore, of Owen County; Ninth District, John Lee, of Montgomery County; Tenth District, H. E. Wadsworth, of Laporte County; Eleventh District, Maj. M. H. Kedd, of Wabash County; Twelfth District, Henry B. Smith, of Blackford County; Thirteenth District, C. A. O. McClelland, of DeKalb County.

The Committee have agreed upon Hendricks for Chairman and John Kerns, of Howard County, for Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions is having a heated session. John R. Coffroth, of Lafayette, is Chairman, a moderate man, and it is believed there will be no wild inflation heresies advocated which would handicap Mr. Hendricks in 1880.

There are rumors of bargains between candidates and sections, which indicate that Cravens is in danger, and possibly Manson. Shanklin, of Evansville, and Fleming, of Fort Wayne, are said to have joined forces on Shanklin for Secretary, while Manson's competitor is Armstrong, of Howard County, but the better opinion is that there is more talk than facts.

ELECTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—In the local elections throughout the State to-day the Democrats carried Pottstown, Lock Haven, Allentown, Chester, Oil City, Williamsport, and York. The Republicans carried Norristown, Easton, Westchester, Lancaster, Lebanon, and Erie. The Greenbackers carried Shenandoah, Belfonte, Titusville, and Scranton. The Independents carried Bethlehem and Pottsville. In Philadelphia the Republicans were successful in a very light vote, 75,000 being polled out of the full voting strength of 140,000. In the rural districts gains were about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, with a tendency towards the Greenback party at the expense of both. In this city Thompson, Republican, was elected Police Judge by about 26,000, being largely supported by Democrats and Independents.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 19.—In Pottsville the Chief Burgess, M. Bell (Independent) was re-elected, but the whole Republican ticket outside of this nomination was elected by a considerable majority. In Shenandoah the Greenbackers were successful, and in Mahonoy City the Labor ticket was elected.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—J. J. Belden was re-elected Mayor to-day by a plurality of 1,056 over A. B. Yates, the Workingmen's candidate, and 2,901 over Wilber M. Brown, the Democratic candidate. The Workingmen and Greenback party developed unexpected strength, polling a much larger vote that the Democrats.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Feb. 19.—Complete returns from towns in Lee County give 1,596 majority for Eustace over McCoy. Eustace's majority in the district is over 1,000. McCoy claims the counties of Carroll, Whiteside, and Jo Daviess, and concedes Winnebago, Ogle, and Lee to Eustace.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 19.—The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of Michigan began their annual session in this city this evening. Between 400 and 500 members of the Order, some of the most prominent men in the State, are present, representing the 300 active lodges in the jurisdiction. The session this evening has been almost wholly devoted to conferring the past official degrees on Past-Grands. The following among the more prominent members of the Order are present: D. Burnham Tracy, of Detroit, Grand Master; E. H. Thomson, of Flint, Deputy Grand Master; J. M. Servoss, of Marshall, Grand Warden; E. H. Whitney, of Lansing, Grand Secretary; R. H. Morrison, of Sturgis, Grand Treasurer; E. G. D. Holden, of this city, Grand Marshal; R. Sheurman, of Bay Bity, Grand Conductor; N. Ingersoll, Corunna, and George Dean, of Detroit, Grand Representatives; F. H. Rankin, of Flint; C. W. Hunt, of Adrian; E. E. Doughty, of East Saginaw; G. M. Foster, of Jackson; George W. Griggs, of this city; J. S. Curtis, of East Saginaw; and L. Sides, of Colon, all Past Grand Masters. Several other dignitaries of the Order are expected before the session closes, which probably will not be before Thursday night. The annual reports of the Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and Grand Representatives are to be made to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 19.—The sixth annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the State of Indiana, convened in this city this forenoon. Every Lodge in the State had its full representation present, about 120 delegates and Past-Master Workmen being in attendance. Deep interest in the meeting is manifested by members of the Order in this city, where a large number reside, and a very interesting session is anticipated. A grand banquet and reception, with music, etc., is being given to them this evening by the Sisterhood of the Order, and a great attendance is present. The fine appearance of the body is remarked by all.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—The twenty-first annual session of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons commenced here to-day with a full representation. Eminent High Priest Swain delivered an address showing the good progress of the Order in the State last year. A proposition will be considered to embrace the Council under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter. The session continues to-morrow, when officers will be elected.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Feb. 6.—The Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, which has just closed here, was the most successful one ever held. Prominent dairymen from all sections of the Dominion, and a large number from the United States, were present. Valuable papers were read, and all matters pertaining to the dairy fully described.

Mr. Real, of New York, contributed an excellent paper on the "Past, Present, and Future of Cheese and Butter." It showed that, while almost all other enterprises were in a greatly depressed state, dairying continued to be prosperous. If dairymen would only produce a first-class article of butter and cheese, nothing was more sure than that satisfactory results would follow. Oleomargarine, as well as poor butter and cheese, must be superseded by a good article placed within the reach of all.

Prof. Arnold, in an able address, spoke of the kind of packages in which to send butter to market; and said that, as far as his experience and observation went, no kind of wood firkin or tub was equal to white oak for packing butter. Whatever kind of wood the package was made of, it must be first soaked in cold brine,—the longer the better,—then in boiling hot brine, which had the effect of first extracting the sap and filling up the pores, making it impervious to air, which was very important. Stone vessels were used with great satisfaction by some. When properly glazed, tin vessels were good, if the tin was pure; but this could seldom be obtained, it being mixed with zinc and other metals, which caused decomposition to take place, by means of the electrical currents that were induced.

The Rev. W. F. Clark hoped that more efficient means would be taken to draw the subject of dairying to the attention of farmers generally, so that they could be convinced of its superior advantages over that of grain-raising or cattle for beef, both as to increasing their income, and keeping up the fertility of the soil.

Mr. Ashley asked what was the reason that some makers produced a pound of cheese for every ten pounds of milk or less? Was it on account of shipping while sweet? Some makers in his section guaranteed a pound of cheese for every ten pounds of milk. He had lost considerable by his factory-men failing to do so.

This led to an animated discussion, many factories reporting their average for the last year, in nearly all of which it was over ten pounds. The conclusion arrived at was, that the cheese in Mr. Ashley's section, being shipped at twenty days, would weigh more than that kept longer; the pasture being better would also improve the milk.

Prof. Arnold gave an instance of a dairy in Maine that he visited, where it required less than nine pounds of milk to one pound of cheese, and the cheese was of a superior quality; but, when he made inquiry, he found that a large proportion of the cows were Jerseys.

Prof. Arnold (by request) gave an address on cooling milk for the dairy. He recommended such a treatment of the cow that the milk wouldn't require cooling. Plenty of food within her reach without traveling through the hot sun, a good supply of pure water, careful and slow driving, and milking in the shade, were of far more importance than cooling the milk. If well aerated by being carried in open cars, well ventilated, a five-mile ride would be better than a carriage of half a mile without such ventilation. Cooling and agitation were both necessary to expel animal odor and prevent fermentation.

A resolution was passed by which the Convention recommended, for the purpose of increasing the dairy products, that trees be planted along roads where cows are driven, and in pastures where they run, or artificial shades be erected.

Mr. C. W. Horr, of Ohio, not being able to be present, forwarded a valuable paper, which was read by Mr. Farrington. It established by numerous striking illustrations that many dairy-farmers, with increased skill in the selection of dairy-cows, efficient feeding and care, might double their annual income, and at the same time increase the fertility of their land. Poor cows were dear at any price, while really good ones were never bought too dear. He showed from extracts from the books of factories with which he was connected that, of two farmers adjoining each other, with the same number of acres, the same kind of land, and the same number of cows, the one obtained a return nearly double that of the other. He asserted that a farmer was guilty of moral wrong who produced a return of $5 per acre, or $30 per cow, when it was possible to produce twice that amount.

Mr. Farrington recommended, as a means of obtaining cows with desirable qualities, that dairymen should raise heifer-calves from their best cows,—it not being necessary, according to his judgment, to pay much attention to blood stock.

Prof. Arnold gave an interesting address on cheese-making. He dwelt particularly upon the action of the rennet, showing it was *the* digestive agent. He proved to the satisfaction of all the importance of understanding everything possible concerning its nature and effects, as well as the nature and composition of milk. He showed how cheese could be made without allowing acid to be developed at all, by heating the milk up to 98 degrees, drawing off the whey as quickly as possible, and covering the vat to keep the curd warm and at an even temperature until sufficiently advanced for salting and pressing.

The Rev. W. F. Clark gave an address on dairy-breeds of cattle. He referred to the importance of dairy-cattle producing a large and long-continued flow of milk,—remarking that this quality was obtained by artificial means, as the cow naturally would supply only sufficient to give her progeny a start in life, going dry for the greater part of the year. Short-Horns, Devons, and some others, were bred mainly for beef; while the Ayrshires, Jerseys, and the Dutch Holsteins are cultivated for producing milk. He gave a description of the different breeds, with comparisons, showing very evidently that the Ayrshire breed were the most profitable milkers, giving a large yield for the quantity of food.

The Hon. Harris Lewis said that, while he agreed in the main with Mr. Clark, he thought it should be stated that the Ayrshire possessed an objectionable quality, such as overnervousness, and their teats were too short to milk easily. His conclusions were, that, while the Ayrshire would generally yield more milk, butter, and cheese than other breeds, with the same amount of food, there was a strain of Short-Horns that would produce more milk, butter, cheese, and beef, with the same amount of food.

Mr. Weld referred to the excellence of the Jerseys, and remarked that the Holsteins were the poorest of all.

Prof. Arnold asserted that the Holsteins were found to yield milk as pure as the average breed of Ayrshires.

Mr. Ayr, of Montreal, gave an address on marketing cheese, and urged upon dairymen the necessity of having the cheese fill the boxes closely, and keeping the cloth on the top and bottom until just before they were boxed, to prevent them running, and to impart a neat, clean appearance.

Mr. Richardson said the coloring of cheese depended very much on the condition of the milk, season of the year, etc. Some of his factories usually required half an ounce more than others,—usually from one and one-quarter to two ounces per 1,000 pounds of milk.

Mr. Ballantyne had made special experiments with different salts, and found the Liverpool factory far superior to Goderich (Canada) make.

The Hon. Mr. Lewis gave an excellent address,—subject, "What Lack I Yet?"—in which he urged upon every dairyman the necessity of of asking himself the questions, Do I lack a liking for my business; energy and skill in its various departments; suitable farm, stocked with a judicious selection of cows, etc.?

The Eastern Dairymen's Association of Ontario will hold its annual Convention at Belleville, Ont., on the 21st inst.

LOW ASSESSMENTS.

What the Merchants Say to the German National's Bill.

The Custom of the Country and the Law of the State.

Last Saturday the German National Bank filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court to restrain Mark Kimball from collecting taxes on certain property held by it as security. The ground alleged in said bill was that Assessor Gray's assessment was grossly unfair, unlawful, and unjust. After instancing the banks and the vessels as instances of this unfairness, the bill sets forth the following merchants as examples of unfair assessments which tend to injustice to the bank:

	Assessment.	Fair cash value of all personal property.
Field, Leiter & Co.	$500,000	$5,000,000
A. T. Stewart & Co.	150,000	1,500,000
Stettauer Bros.	55,000	750,000
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.	30,000	400,000
H. A. Kohn & Bro.	48,000	700,000
C. P. Kellogg & Co.	48,000	700,000
H. W. King & Co.	48,000	500,000
Clayburg, Einstein & Co.	15,000	150,000
Field, Benedict & Co.	7,500	150,000
Foreman & Friedlander	2,300	50,000
King Bros. & Co.	7,500	100,000
Sweet, Dempster & Co.	10,000	150,000
Keith Bros.	50,000	500,000
Reid, Murdoch & Fischer	40,000	750,000
J. W. Doane & Co.	15,000	200,000
C. M. Henderson & Co.	35,000	400,000
M. D. Wells & Co.	35,000	400,000
M. Selz & Co.	25,000	300,000
Phelps, Dodge & Palmer	25,000	150,000
John V. Ayer's Sons	10,000	200,000
Chicago Gaslight & Coke Co	120,000	1,500,000
D. B. Fiske & Co.	15,000	300,000
George P. Gore & Co.	10,000	150,000
Abstract of titles	20,000	500,000
Markley, Alling & Co	20,000	250,000

In order to ascertain the views of the firms here named, a TRIBUNE reporter called on several of them yesterday, with the following result:

FOREMAN & FRIEDLANDER.

"Our assessment ($2,300) is correct. The brother of Mr. Gray was here, and Mr. Friedlander gave it to him himself. I don't know whether he swore to it. We would sell out for less than $50,000. Those figures are absurd. The $2,300 is one-half or one-third of what we had on hand at that time. I cannot tell how much insurance we had May 1, 1877. We never carry more than $20,000 or $25,000 insurance."

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

"The Assessor cut us down this year in order to equalize, as we were away up last year, when the State Board added about 100 per cent. I do not know what insurance we carried May 1. Our assessment is a fair one, in accordance with the way other merchants are assessed. The rest of the State is only assessed on one-third the value of property, and why should Chicago be assessed on the full value?"

A. T. STEWART & CO.

"That matter has been gone into by the authorities, and we think our assessment is proper, and just, and right." And that was all Mr. Smith had to say.

H. A. KOHN & BRO.

"Our assessment is fair and just. I don't know whether it was sworn to or not. Gray made the assessment."

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.

"I wish we had $150,000 in stock. We have to-day between $20,000 and $30,000. Our assessment has been $10,000 for the last five years, though that of other parties has been reduced in the last two years. We really pay on $18,000, owing to the additions made by the State and County Boards. We consider $10,000 fair and just. No man would sell property for what it is assessed."

BLAYBURG, EINSTEIN & CO.

"Ours is fair according to the rest of them. We have, of course, more stock than we are assessed on, but the assessment is about right when the additions are made."

J. W. DOANE & CO.

"If we were assessed on all we have, our assessment would be higher. That is entirely satisfactory to us, and we will pay the tax. I didn't see any Assessor, and made no return. If we had been assessed too much, we would have resisted the tax."

JOHN V. AYERS' SONS.

"I don't know whether the assessment is correct, and can't say anything about it. But $200,000 is away out of the road."

REID, MURDOCH & FISHER.

"Our assessment is fair. The estimated fair cash value of our stock is absurd. We are assessed fully as much as we ought to be when ours is compared with the assessments of others. Gray said he would assess grocery houses on an equitable basis. We do not know what his basis was. We made no return. Of course $10,000 will not cover the value of our stock. There ought to be an equitable basis for assessments, since the higher it is the less will be the percentage."

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO.

"Ours is a fair assessment compared with the others in the same line of business. Our personal property wouldn't sell for half of $250,000. The fellow who got up those figures is either a fool or a knave. We haven't had that many goods in the house since the fire. If we were assessed on any such basis, we couldn't do business. None of the houses could stand it. It would be a confiscation of stock. When you add 57 per cent and 20 per cent to the $20,000, it brings our stock up to what it would fetch at a forced sale. The Assessor's valuation, with the additions, is much nearer its value than $250,000."

CHICAGO GAS AND COKE COMPANY.

"I don't know the value of our property. The assessment is as fair as any of the others. The $1,500,000 is guess-work. The Company hasn't any such amount of property—not personal—that is subject to taxation. We are assessed on the South Side and North Side. I don't know whether the 57 and 20 per cent are added to the $120,000, as we haven't paid our taxes yet. It is not customary to put in the full value of property—generally a third or one-half its value. Real estate is not assessed for what it is worth. The Assessor knows the State Board will add on, and his assessment saves us from being taxed out of everything we have."

HANDY, SIMMONS & CO.

"To pay a tax on $500,000 would beat the 'old folks.' At the rate on the South Side it would take a third or one-half the income to pay the tax. The books are not worth half what they were when the County Board was asked to pay $750,000 for them. We don't do one-third the business with them now that we did at that time. Their only value is the information they contain. We are satisfied with an assessment of $20,000, and think it fair."

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.

"The estimate is not right, so far as we are concerned. We are assessed on the North, West, and South Sides. I think the taxes are very high. The assessment of Gray is a fair one. Gray is a very good Assessor. He don't go off half-cocked, but goes around very carefully. Our stock is worth more than $30,000. We would sell out for $400,000 cash."

C. P. KELLOGG & CO.

"I haven't given the matter much thought. Seven hundred thousand dollars? Tell the gentleman to come in, and I'll let him have the stock at a heavier discount than I ever made in compromising a debt."

M. SELZ & CO.

"The assessment is fair in proportion to that of others. Merchants pay excessive taxes,—more than capitalists or bankers. I know a banker worth $500,000, and he pays taxes on only $200. The assessment doesn't represent the fair cash value of our stock."

STETTAUER BROS.

"I think merchants are taxed all they ought to be. The fair cash value figures are absurd. We would sell out for less."

KEITH BROS.

"We will sell for a good deal less than $500,000. Our average stock is put in, and we think the assessment is fair. An assistant of Gray made it himself. We don't object to it."

M. D. WELLS & CO.

"The lawyers' figures are too high. Our assessment is about fair, in proportion to what others pay on. It is about the same as we have paid taxes on for years. We pay enough taxes."

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

"The figures are a base fabrication,—so base that I will not pay any attention to them. Our assessment is fair."

HENRY W. KING & CO.

"It has nothing to do with capital stock, but is simply a question of merchandise. The Assessor puts down about one-third of the value. I haven't given the matter any attention."

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

"We would sell out for the attorneys' figures. The assessment is fair, compared with what others are assessed."

KING BROS.

"Our assessment is as near correct as it can be made—the average cash value of the stock during the year—one-third its value on the shelving."

SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.

"We will sell out to the lawyers at a liberal discount. Our assessment is fair in proportion to the others in the same line."

Allusion was made by several of the gentlemen talked with to the fact that the attorneys for the bank, Tenneys, Flowers & Abercrombie, had omitted their own mercantile clients from the list, although the assessments of those gentlemen were no larger in proportion than the assessments of other dealers.

THE LAW.

This practice of returning property at a third or so of its fair cash value is customary, but irregular. The Revenue law says that all personal property, with certain exceptions, shall be valued at its fair cash value. It is to be listed between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of July of each year, with reference to the quantity held or owned on the 1st day of May in the year for which the property is required to be listed. Personal property purchased or acquired on the 1st day of May is to be listed by or for the person purchasing or acquiring it. Persons who have to list personal property are required by law to make out and deliver to the Assessor a schedule of the numbers, amounts, quantity, and quality of all the personal property in their possession or under their control. It is the duty of the Assessor to determine and fix the fair cash value of all items of personal property. The Assessor or his deputies are required to call at the office, place of doing business, or residence of the person required to list personal property and require that person to make a correct statement of his taxable property in the form prescribed by the Revenue law, which is to be signed and sworn to by the person listing the property, and delivered to the Assessor. Whenever the Assessor thinks the person listing has not made a full schedule, he can examine him under oath, being authorized to administer one, and if the person thus examined swears falsely, he shall be guilty of perjury and be punished accordingly upon conviction. The Assessor returns his books to the County Clerk, verified by an affidavit: "I, ——, Assessor of ——, do solemnly swear that the book to which this is attached contains a correct and full list of all the personal property subject to taxation in ——, so far as I have been able to ascertain the same, and that the assessed value set down in the proper column opposite the several kinds and descriptions of property is in each case the fair cash value of such property, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

FIRES.

AT WACO, TEX.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 19.—A $50,000 fire occurred at Waco this morning. Among the sufferers are the Waco National Bank, S. W. McMillan & Co., H. Renick, Flint & Graham, Siegle & Caribe, Levine Bros., and Walter Davis. The insurance companies interested are merchants of Galveston, London & Liverpool & Globe, Commercial Union, London; Fireman's Fund, of California; Ætna, of Hartford; Phenix, of Brooklyn; Home, of New York; and Insurance Company of North America.

CHICAGO.

A still alarm, turned in by Marshal Benner at 8:45 last evening, was caused by the discovery of a fire in Room 34, on the fourth floor of the Kentucky Block, northeast corner of Adams and Clark streets, occupied by Ellstrom & Cohen, stocking manufacturers. The building is owned by the Malcom McNeill estate, and is damaged to the extent of about $50. The fire originated from unknown causes in some woolen and cotton yarns. Damage $150.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—A fire occurred at 12 o'clock to-night at Nos. 35 and 37 Canal street, occupied by Morrill, Thorp & Lloyd as a chemical laboratory, and James C. Shoyer, drug-mill. The building and stock were a total loss. Damage estimated at $30,000. Insurance, $15,000.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 19.—A special to the *Times* of this city states that a fire at Pottersville, near Charlotte, destroyed George N. Potter's bedstead factory this noon. Loss $8,000; no insurance.

AT LEIPERVILLE, PA.

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 19.—Daniel Lee's cotton and woolen mills at Leiperville, two miles from this city, burned this afternoon. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $5,000.

CASUALTIES.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 19.—A terrible accident occurred this forenoon near Palmyra, Mo., resulting in the death of four men. A boiler in Shields' steam saw-mill exploded, instantly killing two men named Ingraham and Triplett, and another whose name is unknown. The owner of the mill was also scalded, and is reported to have since died. The mill was almost completely demolished. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but is supposed to have been a defect in the boiler.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 19.—Marion Denis, an engineer in a saw-mill eight miles west of this city, was instantly killed by an explosion of a boiler. Cause unknown. The body was torn entirely to pieces, and found scattered over the ground some distance from the scene of the accident. He was 25 years old.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—Last night William McDonald, Postmaster at Oakwood Station, eight miles from this city, was run over by a freight train, dying a few minutes after. McDonald lay down on the track. He was seen by the engineer when too late. This is the fifth fatal accident at this station in a short time.

THE PACIFIC FLOODS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—At Sacramento the river to-day was even with the Front-street railroad track, and in places oozing through; but the levees still hold, and the break in the embankment on the Yolo side is draining off water and relieving the levees. No danger to the city is apprehended.

POISONED CANDY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—L. Herbert Chase, of the firm of Chase & Co., one of the largest candy manufacturing firms in New England, was to-day found guilty of adulterating his manufactures with chromate of lead. The trial has lasted three days, and has excited great interest. There is a statute against the adulteration of articles of food, and the defense is that candy does not come within the law, and that the small quantity of the poison used does not work injury to the system. The firm will carry the case to the Supreme Court, and will make a statement showing the use of "chrome yellow" by all manufacturers.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Rev. Dr. Talmage, whose Tabernacle in Brooklyn is in debt $72,500, raised yesterday through the aid of Mr. Kimball $42,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 19.—Mayor Powers, of Chambersburg, N. J., it appears, abandoned his post under mental excitement, owing to his inability to balance his accounts and being unable to locate the discrepancy. Experts, however, have found the error, and show the books to be all right.

MACKAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The Legislature having failed to make an appropriation to provide for the representation of California at the Paris Exposition, J. W. Mackay, of the bonanza firm, telegraphs the Committee having charge of the collection of a cabinet of minerals to represent the resources of the Pacific coast to go ahead with the work and he will defray expenses.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Arrived, steamship Anchoria, from Glasgow.

MOVILLE, Feb. 19.—Arrived, steamship Bolivia, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 19.—Steamship Weser, from New York, has arrived.

The Force of Example.

New York Tribune.

Little 4 year old McCrary, the youngest son of the Secretary, has quickly learned the ways of Washington society. A young visitor, Master Tommy Barnes, came to spend Sunday with him not long ago. The family went to church and left the two small boys to amuse each other. When they returned, Master Barnes was found to be monopolizing the playthings, while the little host looked on with quivering lip. But his instinct of hospitality kept him quiet until the visit was over. As the door closed upon Mr. Barnes' knickerbockers, little McCrary's righteous indignation burst forth with: "I don't like Tommy Barnes. I hate him, and next time he comes here I shall just send down word that I'm not 'receiving.'"

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SHERRY---CONNELLY.

A Jury Secured After Many Rejections.

The Opening Speeches---Connelly Painted as an Innocent Greenhorn.

A Couple of Witnesses Testify on Behalf of the Prosecution.

There was about the same attendance, both as to number and kind, at the opening of the Connelly-Sherry trial yesterday morning as on the day before. The proceedings began promptly at 10 o'clock, the six jurors chosen Monday filing out of the jury-room and responding to their names as they were called out by the Clerk. Judge Jameson read the papers and held an audience with James P. Root, while the tedious process of choosing the remaining jurors went on. Early in the progress of this work Mr. Mills announced that both sides had agreed to excuse Mr. W. F. Jones, who was accepted Monday. This, of course, added one to the number still to be chosen, and served to retard the progress of things. At 10:45 Mr. Mills had accepted Julius Bisbee, a builder, living at No. 18 Smith street, J. Hannersheets, dealer in brewers' supplies, living at No. 501 Belden avenue, E. E. Lamb, a railroad man, living at No. 650 South Canal street, and R. Schick, a grocer at No. 64 Clybourn avenue. They were subjected to the usual interrogations by Mr. Coffee, and the last-mentioned went to the wall, sent there through the medium of a peremptory challenge. William B. Johnson, a clerk, living at the corner of North and Clybourn avenues, was accepted by Mr. Coffee, as were Hannersheets and Lamb, while Bisbee, an unusually intelligent man, followed in the footsteps of the vanished Schick. The next man was Clemens Kirchner, of No. 349 Sedgwick street. When asked his business, he said he kept a "delicate eating store." His subsequent explanations of what he meant by that term were not happy, and the Court was obliged to check the very audible smiling of the crowd. The juror was challenged peremptorily. A. G. Fisher, who took his place, had formed decided opinions, and was of course challenged for cause. Fred D. Norton, Superintendent of Ed Walker's stone-quarry at Lemont, was accepted by Mr. Coffee, who now had four that suited him, viz.: Hannersheets, Lamb, Johnson, and Norton.

COL. M'CLANAHAN

tackled the four with his usual drift of interrogatories, and the result was that Hannersheets and Lamb were dropped. James Gilmore, of No. 323 Twenty-third street, stonecutter, and Michael New, a saloon-keeper, of Lemont, filled their places and submitted themselves to Col. McClanahan's exhausting queries. One of his later and more carefully-constructed questions was as follows: "Do you believe that if these young men knew you,—knew your heart and knew your impressions upon this matter,—that they would be willing to put you on this jury to try the question of their guilt or innocence? Do you feel in your heart and conscience that if these defendants knew the impression upon your mind about this case, that they would say, 'I am willing for you to serve as a juror to pass upon the question of my life or my liberty'?" Mr. Gilmore answered this as follows: "That is very difficult to answer. If they took a fair view of it, I think they would say 'yes.'"

But this wasn't sufficient for the tall Colonel, and he went on to get at what was passing in the inner consciousness of his subjects. The attempt failed. Mr. Mills objected, and the Court sharply remarked that these metaphysical inquiries on the part of the defense were altogether out of place. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred these metaphysical objections, resulting in a juror's rejection, were wholly unfounded. The law did not contemplate that a man should be anatomized or dissected quite to the extent to which counsel had been going. He had been quite too lax in allowing this examination to go on, and intimated that there must be less minuteness about it. Mr. Mills' objection was sustained.

Col. McClanahan peremptorily challenged Gilmore and New.

Peter Schaffner, saloon-keeper, No. 642 State street, and Gustavus Gensen, builder, No. 316 Burling street, took their places. Mr. Coffee proceeded to examine them. He had drawn out of them the fact that they had been subpoened by Gus Lange, and was proceeding to ask what conversation had taken place between them and Lange, when Mr. Mills objected, and the Court again referred to the needless waste of time for which the defense had been reponsible. About twenty or thirty jurors had been turned away, he said, who were just as good as could be found in the county.

MR. COFFEE

had something to say about the importance of securing none but the very best jurors in such an important case.

The Court said he didn't want to be lectured, as he understood his duties quite well enough.

Mr. Coffee, after remarking that a number of the men had been summoned by Lange, who seemed to be their personal friend, challenged Gensen peremptorily. J. H. Teden, dealer in general merchandise, Lemont, was called. The result of further questioning by Mr. Coffee was that Shaffner was taken and Teden excused. J. P. Clifford, merchant, Lemont, took Teder's place, and was accepted by Mr. Coffee, who now had four to suit him,—Norton, Johnson, Schaffner, and Clifford.

Col. McClanahan challenged Clifford peremptorily. Ed Glancey, a man with one arm, was called, but the Colonel challenged him peremptorily, as soon as he had taken his seat, and without asking him a question. J. S. Shadduck, Superintendent of the Lemont quarry, was called, and proved acceptable to Sherry's counsel. He was challenged peremptorily, however, by Mr. Coffee. James Burns, William Misselier, and Henry Kline followed in quick succession, and were all challenged for cause.

Charles McLaughlin was taken by Coffee, who was now satisfied with the whole jury. McClanahan, however, was ready with a peremptory challenge, and McLaughlin walked off.

The Clerk began to call for the rest of the summoned, but none responded to their names. The Court remarked, in view of the morning's results, that Mr. Mills had better issue a special venire for sixty more jurors, at which there was considerable laughter.

Mr. Mills thought twenty-five would do, and that number was agreed upon.

Mr. Mills accepted Norton and Schaffner, and excused Johnson. With ten persons accepted by all hands, the court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

There was a largely-increased attendance in the afternoon, including a goodly delegation of ladies. The news had got abroad that nearly all the jurors were chosen, and the prospect of hearing the opening speeches and a portion of the testimony awakened a great deal of slumbering morbid curiosity which had been lulled to sleep during the prosaic examination of jurors. The expectation that the attorneys would get down to the case before the day was over was not disappointed, and the opening speeches and the testimony of the two witnesses called were heard with most unfeigned interest.

THE JURY SECURED.

On resuming at 2 o'clock, two of the gentlemen brought in under the special venire were called and took their seats along with the ten who had passed through the ordeal of being interrogated by counsel and had survived. Their names were Edwin B. Harris, bookkeeper for L. G. Yoe, residence No. 1261 Prairie avenue, and Henry H. Pond, commission business, No. 117 South Water street, residence No. 4237 Langley avenue. Both were acceptable to Mr. Mills, but when Mr. Coffee took them in hand Harris said he had formed and expressed an opinion, which he still held. He was accordingly directed to stand aside.

R. D. Walshe, salesman in a boot and shoe house, No. 122 Franklin street, was excused peremptorily by Connelly's counsel. He was unmistakably glad to leave.

Mr. Pond had formed a positive opinion, which he still held, and which it would take considerable evidence to remove. He was allowed to go.

J. F. Hurtell, a saloon-keeper at No. 68 Randolph street, was taken by Mr. Coffee.

A. B. McLean, a merchant tailor, doing business at No. 212 Washington street, and living at the corner of Green and Congress streets, was also taken by Mr. Coffee, who was again satisfied with the whole lot.

Col. McClanahan sailed in and found that both Hurtell and McLean were satisfactory, as far as he was concerned.

Mr. Mills challenged Hurtell peremptorily.

There remained one vacancy.

M. M. Rothschild, wholesale clothing dealer at No. 272 Madison street, came next, and was taken by the prosecution. Mr. Coffee excused him peremptorily.

James E. Bruce, glass and queensware dealer at No. 204 Randolph street, was accepted by the defense. Being interrogated by Mr. Mills, he said he was opposed to the law of capital punishment, but, as a good citizen, which he claimed to be, he would do his duty honestly and abide by the law. He was taken, and the crowd expressed its appreciation of the fact that a jury had at last been secured by the stamping of feet, for which the Court reproved it and intimated that a repetition would result in somebody's expulsion.

OPENING THE CASE.

At 3:15 State's-Attorney Mills opened for the prosecution in a brilliant and telling speech.

Mr. Coffee, for Connelly, drew an innocent picture of his client, which the latter's appearance by no means carried out. He was, according to this picture, "a raw greenhorn boy," and Sherry, when he started down-town with him that day to get him a pair of pants, said he was going to initiate him. Mr. Coffee said he would prove that Connelly did not use the expression imputed to him at Sixteenth street. At Thirty-second street they left the car, Connelly inviting the conductor to take a cigar. They went into a saloon, where they played pool with a young girl, to whom afterwards Sherry made improper proposals, which were rejected. When they came out Connelly spoke to the girl of his home in New Jersey, from which he had wandered away like the poor prodigal. Was there murder in his heart? No! If anybody struck Donogan it was Sherry, not Connelly, whom, however, Donogan had addressed as a loafer. Connelly, holding up his arm on which hung the pants he had bought, said he was no loafer, but a poor working-boy. Connelly, it was true, had become drunk by time, and Sherry quarreled with him all the way out to Thirty-seventh street, finally obtaining from Connelly the knife he had stolen in his drunken condition in the butcher-shop. It was Sherry, and no other, who did the murder. It would be shown that he had threatened to ravish the first woman he met, and that he cut Connelly's hand in taking the knife out of the latter's pocket. It would be proved that just after Sherry had taken the knife, and had cut Connelly's hand in taking it, the murder of Hugh McConville was committed. Since then Connelly, the poor, ignorant greenhorn had said not a word, while Sherry had, both at the inquest and to reporters, and he would show that the animus of the case was to place the blame upon Connelly instead of upon Sherry, whose threat to ravish the first woman he met would be remembered in connection with what had happened.

Col. McClanahan followed for Sherry.

The crowd began to prick up its ears when Mr. Mills called out the name of

PETER A. KIPPEN,

a conductor employed by the South Side City Railway Company, and, although it was getting well along in the afternoon, everybody remained to hear the testimony. The witness swore he saw defendants at the Burlington crossing on State street on the 19th of January. Connelly, running up, said, "Stop the car, you ——." He did, they got in, rode to Thirty-fourth street, got off, and entered a beer-saloon.

On cross-examination by Mr. Coffee, witness said it was about dusk, but he could not be mistaken as to Connelly's saying, "Stop the car, you —— — ——." He believed Sherry paid the fare, but was not certain. When they got to Thirty-fourth street, Connelly asked him to take a drink, which he declined. Witness thought both Sherry and Connelly were slightly intoxicated. Witness did take a cigar from Connelly and put it into his pocket.

JAMES DONEGAN,

of No. 1874 South Dearborn street, a cattle-shipper, testified that he saw the defendants about 8 o'clock in the evening of Jan. 19 last. Connelly stood in front of No. 1594 State street. When witness arrived there, Connelly, who had a paper package under his arm, made a hissing noise and beckoned to Sherry, who was in the vacant lot at the end of the house. When he came up to Sherry, the latter called to him, "Say, hello!" Witness stopped, and Sherry struck him on the back of the head with something, which might have been a slungshot. Connelly, in the back of the store all the time, said, "Kill the ———, kill him anyhow." Then Connelly started down the sidewalk. Sherry struck witness another blow, which hit a fence-post, and witness then ran on to Smith's market, where he discovered that he was becoming faint. Sherry came up, stuck his head in the door, and sang out, "You are a lying ———." Connelly busied himself hunting a knife, and Sherry picked up a chopper, brandished it before Smith, and said that he would "Kill any —— —— —— that wouldn't let him have his way." Smith asked them to go out, and they said they would if witness would. The latter demurred, but both defendants said they wanted him. Soon he saw the back-door open. Smith's wife came in, saw what was going on, and screamed for the police. Witness watched his chance, ran out the back-door, and escaped.

On cross-examination by Mr. Coffee, witness denied that he had called defendants a pair of loafers. He didn't see Connelly take a knife, but did see Sherry get the cleaver. Connelly was reaching for the knife, and did not get it before witness went out. Didn't hear Connelly say to Sherry, "For God's sake don't hit that man with that cleaver"; would have heard it if Connelly had said it, because he wasn't deaf. [Smiles.] When he left the place Sherry still had the cleaver in his hand. While Connelly was searching for the knife with his left hand, witness saw that one finger on that hand was gone. Connelly was looking at witness all the time, but feeling on the block for the knife. Connelly spoke about shooting "Any —— —— —— who interferred with him." Witness was satisfied he had no pistol. When the butcher's wife came in, witness didn't care about staying around there any longer [laughter], and went out.

Mr. Coffee asked witness if he had been making statements about Connelly's conviction.

"No," was the reply, "except when people was botherin' me and askin' what would become of them two fellers. Then I said if they got two pretty good lawyers they might get off with hanging, I guessed." [Laughter].

Col. McClanahan cross-questioned the witness. The second blow from Sherry was a pretty heavy one. It missed him and struck a post, and he believed it made a dent in it, although that was only his belief. The first blow was a light one, but when the excitement was over and he was in the store, witness felt the effects of it.

On the redirect, witness reiterated the statement that Connelly said nothing out on the street except when he called out to Sherry, who was about twenty-five feet south of him on the sidewalk, "Kill him, kill him, kill the —— any way."

Mr. Mills called out the name of Peter Smith, but that person did not respond. As it was now after 5 o'clock, the Court adjourned until this morning at 10, after cautioning the jurors not to converse with outsiders or with themselves regarding the case, and instructing them not to read the newspapers.

HEWITT'S STORY.

That "Unwritten History" Finally Brought Out, Principally Showing How President Grant Interpreted the Constitution, and How Several Democratic Politicians Indorsed His Views.

Telegram to Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Mr. A. S. Hewitt prints the following card:

NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1878.—*To the Editor of the Sun*—SIR: In view of the gravity of the statement published in the *Sun* of to-day, declared to have been transmitted by your Washington correspondent, whom I take to be Mr. A. M. Gibson, I lose not a moment in correcting the errors into which he has fallen, and the more serious deductions of the editorial article which comments upon this statement. In the course of the debate on Wednesday last Mr. Tucker sent no page nor message of any kind to me, but, on the contrary, just as I was about to begin the statement which I was unexpectedly called upon to make to the House, I found that I could not remember the name of Mr. Pickett, and, seeing Mr. Tucker in his seat, I walked over to it and asked him to give the name, because he had been on the Committee before whom Pickett was a witness. Curiously enough, he could not recall the name, but just then I remembered it myself, and I returned at once to my place on the floor. There was no consultation with Mr. Tucker nor Mr. Randall Gibson on any subject whatever, and if Mr. Gibson was there I do not remember having seen him.

Now as to the statement in regard to what took place at my house on Sunday, Dec. 3, 1876. On that day I had an interview with President Grant, who, among other things, declared his belief in the right and duty of the President of the Senate to count and declare the Electoral votes. This statement I communicated on the same afternoon in confidence to several gentlemen with whom I felt it to be my duty to consult as to the policy to be pursued by the Democratic members of Congress. Mr. Tucker, Mr. Lamar, and Mr. Randall Gibson were present at that conference, but neither then, nor at any later time, did either of these gentlemen make to me any declaration of their views as to the right of the President of the Senate to count and declare the Electoral votes. The subject was talked over in a general way by those present, but no one, so far as I remember, announced any determination as to his action.

Last summer, however, in Paris, in the course of a conversation with Mr. Randall Gibson, he told me that Mr. Lamar and Mr. Tucker had expressed the opinion to him at the meeting at my house that the Constitution was capable of the construction given by Gen. Grant, and that they rather inclined to the view that he was right.

Mr. Gibson stated that he never concurred in this view, and only mentioned it to me as a curious evidence as to how little that important question had then been studied even by able constitutional lawyers. He enjoined no confidence on me, but I do not know that I should ever have remembered and repeated his remark if it had not been recalled to me in the course of a conversation with your Mr. A. M. Gibson on the subject of the difficulties with which I had to contend, and in which many other matters were referred to.

My relations with Mr. A. M. Gibson during the campaign had been very intimate, and I had repeatedly discussed matters with him to which I had no idea public reference would be made. While I am surprised that he has referred to this matter, I do not remember that I enjoined confidence, as, indeed, such an injunction was not necessary, but he has evidently confused the dates, and given a construction to the conversation which I did not intend, and which does such great injustice to Messrs. Lamar, Tucker, and Gibson, that I hasten to relieve them from the conclusions which you have reached in regard to their action during the Presidential count, which, so far as my observation went, was eminently wise and patriotic. Your obedient servant, ABRAM S. HEWITT.

THE COURTS.

Record of New Suits, Judgments, Bankruptcies, Etc.

In the suit of Gilbert W. Ledlie vs. Charles Fitzsimmons, Charles J. Connell, James H. Ledlie, and the Union National Bank, an action in which a little of the true inwardness connected with the Fullerton avenue conduit contract was developed, the special Commissioner, Clinton Briggs, filed his report yesterday. He reports the assets of the firm of Fitzsimmons & Connell as follows:

Mill, machinery, yard-fixtures, etc., at the foot of Illinois street	$15,658
Tools, etc., belonging to the Fullerton avenue conduit job	5,029
Timber in yard	14,601
Accounts receivable, including cash in Union National Bank, $40,871.90, on hand, $117.79	61,993
Total	$97,282
The liabilities of the firm, consisting of small accounts, foot up	$ 2,535

The amount collected since the date of the filing of the bill is $235.11, and the amount disbursed within the same time, $7,599.99. There is a contingent liability of the firm growing out of the construction of the Fullerton avenue conduit in the nature of a guarantee of the work for the period of one year, certain garnishee suits to the amount of about $700 are also pending against the firm. It is also liable on a lease of the Chicago Dock & Canal Company to Fitzsimmons & Ledlie for the ground occupied by the mill of the firm, the lease having five years to run from May 1, 1878, at an annual rental of $3,200. There is owing on account of labor about $250. Of the open accounts, about $3,848.80 are doubtful, but will probably pay $1,500.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond left for Indianapolis yesterday on his circuit. He will probably be absent two or three weeks.

Friday will be the last day of service to the March term of the United States Courts. No new calendars will be made up until May.

Friday will also be the last day of service to the March term of the Superior Court.

In the case of E. B. Myers vs. Callaghan & Co., on action to prevent the proposed publication of certain of the Illinois law reports, the temporary injunction granted Dec. 22, 1877, was yesterday dissolved by Judge Blodgett.

The much-tried case of the City vs. David A. Gage and his bondsmen is set for trial to-day before Judge Rogers.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Nannie H. Blair and others began a suit for $6,000 yesterday against Franklin D. Gray.

E. S. Houston commenced a suit in debt against William B. Hayes, Charles W. Perkins, and James J. McCarthy, claiming $11,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Arad V. Brown, a grain-dealer, residing at No. 300 Irving avenue, went into bankruptcy yesterday morning. His secured debts are $145.60, and unsecured $3,208.75. The only assets are some open accounts $72.75, and horses, harness, etc., $350.

Louis and Gilbert La Berge, restaurant-keepers at No. 195 Madison street, under the name of La Berge Brothers, also closed up their old account-books yesterday. Their preferred debts are $717, the secured $2,210, and the unsecured $6,325.67. The assets comprise bills and notes, $1,436; liquors, cigars, etc., $250; furniture and fixtures, $2,500, but subject to mortgages for $2,700; gas-fixtures, cooking apparatus, etc., $2,500; open accounts, $2,226.30; also 593 shares in the Spur Calhoun Mining Company, of Negaunee, Mich., par value $1,482.50, and fire-insurance policies $2,000. Louis La Berge owes individually $684, and his only assets are some notes to the amount of $208. Gilbert La Berge owes $889, and his assets are notes and open accounts footing up $375. Referred to Register Hibbard.

Benjamin T. Wright was adjudicated bankrupt, and a warrant issued returnable March 18.

An order was entered for the sale of the assets of Jacob Guth, Jr.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee of William Lichtenberger.

The composition meeting in the case of E. H. Goodrich was confirmed.

A composition meeting will be held March 6 in the case of L. G. Fairbank.

The composition of Metz Bros. was confirmed.

R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of William H. Reid.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

William L. Bradley began a suit in replevin yesterday against John O'Neil, Joseph Sherwin, and Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee, to recover possession of a hydraulic scrap press valued at $1,000.

Nathan Satterthwaite brought suit for $3,500 against Jeremiah Leaming.

Louis A. Brown sued William B. Farnham and Caleb D. Fitz for $1,200.

Andrew Robert and Henry Gennett began a suit to recover $3,000 of John B. and August Inderrieden.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Richard Gouldsbury and John Burke began a suit for $3,000 against Frederick R. Riechenberg.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Second call beginning at No. 262. No. 160, American Molded-Collar Company vs. Brownson, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—155 to 163, 165, and 168 to 177, inclusive. No. 153, Schreiber vs. Van Berg, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—No call to-day.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases 2,643, Delano vs. Wegor, and 232, City vs. Gage; also calendar Nos. 114 and 115. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—119, 122 to 130, inclusive, except 125. No. 117, Batz vs. Best, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—201, 205, 208 to 226, inclusive, except 212 and 217. No. 200, Owen vs. Gallagher, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—371, Fitch vs. Willard, and 644, Kean vs. Wright.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—981, Heyman vs. Street. No. 324, Bradley vs. Pease, on trial.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Fredericke Walloe vs. Knickerbocker Life-Insurance Company of New York; verdict, $5,069.66, and motion for new trial.—Davis Sewing-Machine Company vs. A. S. Broaddus, $670.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Frederick Krietenstein vs. Frederick A. Koenig, $320.50.—Francis T. Wheeler et al. vs. Jacob Isaac, Samuel Benjamin, and Albert Felsenthal, and the Rock Valley Paper Company, $135.80.

JUDGE GARY—H. H. Bemis vs. William S., Charles G., and Sidney C. Ingraham; verdict, $342.38, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Alexander Schaaf vs. Katherine Savermann, Heinrich Nuvenberg, and Adolph Lieb; decree, $127.88.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Nancey E. Major vs. F. Mueller; verdict, $1,000, and motion for new trial.—John Wyllie et al. vs. Frederick Cogswell; verdict, $87.26.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Julius Heidenreich vs. John S. Ritchie and James L. Van Syckle; verdict, $250, and motion for new trial.

FREE TRADE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BURR OAK, Mich., Feb. 18.—In THE TRIBUNE of the 14th inst. I noticed an editorial in relation to our trade with Mexico and the South American States. The estimates given of the exchanges between those countries and the United States are certainly not very creditable to the latter nation. The United States is the natural market for Mexico and the South American States in which to sell their products and purchase their supplies, but the question is, Why don't they do it? We answer, because the policy of the United States says to them: You cannot sell your goods here. We have closed the door to outsiders, and at the same time shut ourselves in. In 1852-'53 the trade between this country and the British provinces amounted to only about $20,000,000. In the following year a treaty of reciprocity went into effect, and what was the result? Our exchanges arose from twenty millions to eighty-four millions. This seemed to create in the minds of our wise men in Congress the danger of the country being overrun with foreign productions, and the treaty was repealed, and the result of that piece of legislation was to put us back again in the old rut. Why is it that, at the present time, so many of our manufactories are at a standstill? Why is there throughout the country such a depression of business of all kinds? We cannot lay all this to the currency. We believe that overproduction, with no outlet, is one of the great, if not *the* greatest, causes of our present condition. The country is too large and growing too fast to be hampered with Protection. Our manufacturers cannot find a market for their goods, hence are obliged to close their shops, and thus thousands are thrown out of employment. We are annually losing millions of dollars by this policy. The single illustration given above confirms this. Chili, one of the smallest of the South American States, with a population of 2,000,000, imported from England in 1874—a year of great commercial depression—55,000,000 yards of cloth, and from the United States during the same year only 5,000,000 yards; during this same year many cotton-mills were standing idle because they could not find a market for their products. These are only two of the many illustrations which could be cited to show that the protective policy is suicidal to the best interests of our country. Instead af growing richer year by year, we are growing poorer. We are drawing the rope tighter and tighter around our own throats. For the figures given in this article I am indebted to the pamphlet "Why We Trade and How We Trade," by David A. Wells. F. F. B.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

SILENCE.

I remember the boating, one dreamy day floating
On a beautiful sun-lighted lake;
The shore's grassy tresses were caught in the meshes
That the glinting sun wove in our wake.

The gladness around me like a silent spell bound me
In speechless content by thy side;
No sweet dream or vision came nearer Elysian
Than that day spent with you on the tide.

But I, you told me, treated you distantly, coldly.
You reproached me with hardness and pride.
You knew not the token of a deep love unspoken—
Could not read what that silence implied.

If my proud heart were breaking, no sign of its aching
Could be given for your eyes to see.
Ah! clouds soon were blended, and a happy day ended
In sorrow and darkness for me. ALIDA.

THE CONGRESS OF "BEAUTY."

New York Herald, Feb. 17.

The last song had been sung by the variety-stage warbler, the last circle had been made by the female velocipedist, and the orchestral valedictory strain had died away in Gilmore's Garden last night when Mr. Cooper, the manager of the Congress of Beauty and Culture, marshaled the competing fair ones to a side exit. About four-score young women—the sole survivors of the first night's hundreds—drew up in line. They were a curiously-assorted feminine gathering, distinguished by extremes of age and dress, but every soul of them seemed for the nonce to brighten up and show more spirit and humor than they had since the exhibition began. The reason of it was plain enough. They expected the payment of the sum promised them for their week's work, their recompense for all the scoffs and ridicule they had borne, many of them perhaps with more bitter feelings than they cared to acknowledge. Into a small office they were ushered and there the work of paying off began. Mr. Cooper took a chair, made a formal display of pen, ink, and paper, and called out, "Maggie Dorsay." Maggie came forward,—a limp, frightened-looking bit of a girl,—who gazed a moment in bewilderment at the slip of foolscap that was handed her, listened with gaping mouth at something Cooper whispered, and moved away like an automaton, with her eyes glued to the paper. "Jennie Smith" was a romping, hoydenish creature, with a tongue in her head and a facility for using it. She was second in order, but the slip of paper and the whispered instructions did not satisfy her. "I think this is a skin!" the fair Jennie proclaimed, in a voice that rang through the room like a fog-whistle, and at once there rose a clamor of feminine exclamations and apostrophes that put in the shade a Babel matinee.

"Ladies," cried Mr. Cooper hoarsely, as he gazed upon the aggressive throng, "ladies, it's all right." Some of them listened to him. Most of them didn't.

"It's a regular skin," chorused a score of the beautiful and cultured.

"He's got a nerve, ain't he?" chirruped an artist with stage honors fresh upon her, and the young woman, with an exaggerated hat rim and a polychromatic neckerchief, drew up before the qualing Cooper, and, with arms akimbo, demanded if he meant to work any games on her.

"This is all regular," shrieked the manager. "All you've got to do is to present these orders on Mr. Hitchcock any time on Monday and you'll be paid. Don't you make a mistake."

For a moment this appeased the congress, a half-dozen took the little paper slips and moved away, and then another riot began. Some stormed, some expostulated. Feminine threats, varying in ferocity from menaces to thrash the management to propositions to demolish office and all, freely circulated, and the confusion was further increased by an irruption of male admirers, who at once began championing the cause of the injured. The paper slips, however, in lieu of anything else, were accepted. Upon them was:

B. W. Hitchcock, No. 10 Cortlandt street, pay to —— $5. J. BARKER, Treasurer.

Each of the poor creatures who through the week sat out the ogling and guying of the throng received this guarantee. The performers were similarly paid, the figures on their paper, of course, being higher. Then there was a half hour of inquiries, threats, and propositions to discount the paper, till one by one the women slipped away, most of them indignant, but harboring a hope, too, that their claims would be settled at the stipulated time and place.

Inquiries were made for Mr. Barker, whose signature was affixed to the orders, but no such person could be found. Mr. Cooper said that he felt sure that everything would be all right, but declined giving any personal guarantee, and the only upholder of Hitchcock's solvency was a demonstrative little fellow with a gray mustache, who seemed to think that an asserted loss of $3,000 on the enterprise ought to liquidate all claims.

[The girls appeared at the appointed place on Monday, but no Hitchcock was there, and they failed to receive their money.]

BETTING IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Letter to Boston Journal.

Californians have an inherent, inordinate desire for betting. It amounts almost to a mania. If they are not disposed to fight ye tiger, or play poker, or bet their coin on any game of chance, they are sure to exhibit their propensity for betting in some way, and they will go their whole pile on anything, no matter how preposterous. "I'll bet you $10 that man's name is Sneider," said one Californian to another, as a man who was an utter stranger to both passed by. "It's a go," said his companion. Inquiry was made, and the wager lost by the man who proposed it. Up in one of the mountain towns a stage-coach tipped over, and, it is related, as the passengers went tumbling down a rocky embankment into a gulch, a fellow shouted: "I'll bet the drinks for all of us that half of us get killed." The bet was taken, but the casualties were not fatal. A doctor reported that a well-known citizen who was at the point of death would not live twenty minutes longer. "I'll bet $5 that he will," said one of his friends. The wager was accepted, and the stakes were scarcely put up when the report came that the man was dead. "Do you give it up?" asked the man who won. "No," was the reply; "I'll now bet $10 that he isn't dead." The bet was taken, and about that time the doctor reappeared. "Is the man dead, doctor?" the question was asked. "Yes, dead as Julius Cæsar." "Then I've lost again," was the reply. "Now I'll bet $20 that he won't go into a five-foot-six coffin. I want to get square if I can." I could give other illustrations of this betting mania which have come under my observation fully as absurd; but these must suffice. The betting is not confined to any class or nationality. It is characteristic of all Californians, from the oldest to the youngest. It is not strange, therefore, that the professional gambling fraternity is numerous in the State. I have been at a small country hotel in an interior town, and of the fifteen who were seated at the dinner-table I was told that seven of them were regular gamblers.

VEXATIONS OF DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE.

Minister Comly, the United States representative at the Sandwich Islands, writes as follows to his newspaper, the Columbus (O.) *State Journal*, concerning the irritations of diplomatic intercourse:

"Do you know what it is to the Minister to have a man-of-war visit his post? First, the Admiral sends his staff officer to report his arrival. Then they take a drink. Then the Minister runs up his flag, and sends a dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs notifying his Majesty's Government that the Admiral has arrived, and desires to salute the flag. Then his Excellency replies, and sets the time when the Admiral may shoot, and his Majesty's big guns will be all loaded ready to reply, gun for gun. Then the bombardment takes place. Then the Admiral calls on the Minister, with his staff and all their good clothes. Then they all drink. Then the Minister goes aboard the man-of-war in his good clothes and the Admiral's yawl. Then they all drink. When he leaves the vessel, after being presented arms to, and all kinds of bother, he gets only about thirty yards away when his ears are torn and his head bursted by the big guns of the vessel firing a fifteen-gun salute. The mariners have their oars peaked and their eyes on the Minister, and he is expected to take off his hat and give a horribly ghastly smile, as if he really enjoyed the honor of having his head bursted in this way. Then the Admiral comes ashore with his staff, and the Minister takes him to call upon his Majesty's Government. We first go to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who tells us when we may have an audience at the palace to present the Admiral and other officers to his Majesty. Then we visit the other Ministers, the Governor of Oahu, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Marshal of the Kingdom; then we take a drink. Then the Admiral invites the Minister to lunch, and they take a drink.

"Next day or so the Minister takes the whole party to the palace, and they are presented in due form to his Majesty. The Admiral reads a little speech, in which he tells his Majesty how glad we are to see him, and his Majesty reads a little speech, in which he replies how glad he is to see us. Then we talk awhile with all the grandees, and after backing out of the presence sign our names in a little book, and the Admiral hurries on board the vessel to get his kidneys relieved from the pressure of his sword-belt as soon as possible. Meantime all the other Excellencies, representing every country under heaven, have been sending notes to the Minister begging him to name the happy day when it will please the Admiral to send a boat for them to come aboard, and have a salute fired for them. Then the Frenchman always gets mad because he did not get as many guns as he thinks he ought to have had, and the Minister has three months' correspondence on his hands before that is settled. You think it is all over now? The troule is only about to begin. There are dinners, lunch parties, dances, serenades, visits to be paid, and the devil to pay if the foreign representatives do not receive their return calls before the week is out.

"Why, it is a positive fact, we have been living since last September within five miles of the greatest sight to be seen in the world almost—the 'Pali' or 'Pari,' a precipice 1,300 feet high, over which old Kamehameha drove the army that opposed him; and to-day is the first day I have found it possible to go up and see it. That I ran away, literally, on the day before the mail closes, in order to see it even now, will, I trust, be a fact of some significance. I have no time to write about it, however, though I am stuffed full of its beauty and grandeur. It will have to wait."

A RECENT INTERVIEW.

New York Times.

His Holiness Pope Pio Nono was recieved by his illustrious predecessor, St. Peter, with a smile of cordial welcome. "You have had a long and tranquil reign," said the Saint. "I trust you have left the affairs of our holy Church in a flourishing condition on earth?"

His Holiness assured St. Peter that the Catholic faith was never more firmly rooted and grounded, and the influence of the Church never more firmly established, than when he left Rome; in fact, that Macaulay was right when he said that she would yet exist in undiminished vigor when that New Zealander was making his celebrated sketch of the ruins of St. Paul's.

The Saint looked pleased, and said to his Holiness, "I am glad to hear so favorable an account of your spiritual reign; was your temporal reign equally successful?"

"Not in all respects," replied his Holiness; "still I left behind me about twenty-four millions of money."

"Indeed," said St. Peter, "we touched no such sum as that in my day. To whom did you intrust such a vast hoard?"

"To the Rothschilds," said his Holiness, hesitatingly.

Something like a frown overspread the features of the Saint. "The Rothschilds!" said he, with deliberation; "are they not Jews?"

"I believe—that is to say—I think—yes—they are," said his Holiness, with still greater hesitation.

"And do you mean to tell me," said the Saint, sternly, "that you, the Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth, deposited the contributions of our holy Church with the descendants of those men who reviled, and spat upon, and cruelly put him to death?"

"Well—ah!—yes, I did."

"Why did you?" said the Saint, sternly. "You should have had a powerful reason."

"I did have a very powerful one," replied his Holiness. "The truth is, St. Peter, I did not know any Christians whom I was willing to trust with so much money."

MACREADY.

London Letter to New York Times.

Mr. Sala has been attacking dead actors in *Touchstone*. He charges Macready with having habitually used foul and blasphemous language behind the scenes. An apologist has come to the front who hints that Mr. Sala may have been led astray by the fact that in the last act of "Macbeth" Macready invariably lashed himself into a sort of fever, which he aggravated by using all sorts of strong expressions. When Mr. Phelps played *Macduff* to him for the first time he was not a little amazed during the fight at the close of the last act to hear Macready call him a beast, a scoundrel, a hell-born villain, a base-born cur, and a devil. Full of resentment, Phelps hurled back the epithets with energy, and heaped foul names upon Macready. At the close Macready said: "Thank you, Mr. Phelps, thank you; I've never been so well supported." In another play, where it was necessary to enter in a panting fury, full of rage, exhibiting the gasping exhaustion of mad passion, Macready used to have a hired "super" whom he would grapple and shake and curse at, off the stage, so that he could enter naturally. One night the regular "super" sent a substitute who did not quite understand the business. He resented Macready's rough treatment, which delighted the tragedian, who went at his man with increased vigor. The substitute presently "let him have it," and the pair fought savagely a good round. Macready that night burst upon his audience in a splendid rage, out-Macreadying Macready. When the substitute learned the true state of affairs, however, he bolted; but he was unearthed, for Macready came off after the scene gasping, "Hum—ha! where is he? Hum, ha, bless me! A splendid fellow! Pay him double and let me have him every night." For the sake of the great actor's memory it is to be hoped that Mr. Sala had judged Mr. Macready by one of his professional paroxysms, and not by his ordinary conduct as a gentleman and an artist.

QUIPS.

If money is tight, avoid it,—it ought to know better.

Mme. Modjeska, the Polish actress, now in New York, can summon a flush at pleasure. This would make her strong at poker, if the American player was not certain to get a full.

A young man, just engaged on a ranch in Truckee, Cal., was set to driving a yoke of cattle; and at noon, when he wanted to feed them, was observed trying to unscrew their horns, in order to get the yoke off the animals.

As an illustration of the deplorable tendency of this age to the use of "slang," we quote the following from the verbatim report of an Omaha Judge's charge: "Plaintiff seems to have got the bulge on the defendant; jury, please take notice."

A man was earnestly looking in a bunghole of a whisky barrel, as if in search of something he could not find. "What are you doing?" asked a bystander. "Why, I'm seeking my reputation in the place I lost it," was the mournful reply.

Even a newspaper man finds it hard sometimes to believe everything he sees in print. At any rate that's the way it affected us the other day when a 9-year-old boy appealed to our generosity by laying before us a card setting forth in unshrinking double pica that he was a poor widow and the mother of five children.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

Jimmy's maid carried him to his mother for punishment, Master Jimmy have pinched her in the face so severely that it was black and blue. "Jimmy, you've been a very naughty boy, and you must promise never to pinch Peggy again." "I promise," said Jimmy, with a roguish smile. "Promise what?" asked his mother. "Never to pinch Peggy again where it will show," replied the future member of Congress.

The New York Postmaster Sued for Using a Patent.

New York Sun.

In the Post-Office in this city, as in most othere throughout the country, the canceling of the stamps on letters and the printing of the postmarks is done simultaneously. The cork to cancel the stamp and the die to make the postmarks are fixed side by side on a wooden handle, so that both can be used together. For the use of this simple instrument in this single office $150,000 is demanded, and Postmaster James has been sued for that sum. United States District-Attorney Woodford says that at least $1,000,000 is involved in the case, because the double stamp is generally used in the postal service, and an action may be instituted against every Postmaster. Judge Wheeler has appointed Irving Brown to take testimony.

Previous to 1863 separate stamps were used, but in that year Marcus T. Norton, a lawyer in Troy, N. Y., obtained a patent for the device of putting the two on one handle. The new instrument was at once adopted, and, according to a report of the Postmaster General, the total saving in clerk hire thereby was $254,000 a year. Norton tried to get pay from the Government, but failed. In 1865 the Senate voted to give him $50,000, but the House did not concur. In 1867 the House voted $100,000, but the bill failed in the Senate. Two suits resulted in establishing the validity of the patent. Long ago the dispute might have been adjusted had not complications arisen as to the ownership of the claim. Norton assigned the patent to Jacob Shavor and A. C. Corse, who pressed the case in Washington. In 1869 a reassignment by them to Norton was discovered on file in the Patent Office, and this document they declared a forgery. A wrangle ensued, and the question of ownership is one of the issues of the pending suit.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

C. H. WILCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$7,000—$4,500 DOWN—613 WEST Monroe-st. This is an elegant stone-front dwelling, with every modern improvement; south front; fine brick barn, lot 23x125, between Paulina and Wood-sts. It is one of the handsomest dwellings in Chicago, and the best neighborhood. Do not bother to go in without seeing me first; offered for two weeks. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WENTWORTH-AV., NEAR Twenty-ninth-st., at $500 cash. M 10, Tribune.

FOR SALE—THREE BARGAINS IN HOUSES AND lots on Michigan and Indiana-avs., north of Twenty-second-st. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR SILVER—CORNER LOT ON North LaSalle-st., at $75 per foot; worth $125 in gold. C. S. ENGLE, Room 6 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON WABASH-AV., north of Thirty-seventh-st., at gold basis prices. 25 feet on Calumet-av., north of Twentieth-st. 45 feet on Michigan-av., north of Twenty-third-st. Several residences on South Side at low prices. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,700 WILL PURCHASE LOT 23X125, south front, on Twelfth-st., 100 feet east of Desplaines, formerly sold for $4,000. Inquire at Room 20, 164 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, 75 FEET OF ground, lake water, fences, sidewalks, etc., at Englewood, on Barney-st., at foreclosure price. Must be sold within three days. WILDER & TYLER, 204 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER, A FIRST-CLASS farm, not prairie, and with good railroad facilities; a farm that will be profitable. Will pay $4,000 to $8,000; $2,500 down, balance time. Hear from owners; must be a bargain. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, MAchinery, diamonds, warehouse receipts, and good collaterals. 166 East Washington-st., Room 23.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, or on good collaterals. C.B. WILSON, Room 3, 116—118 Randolph.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS AGENCY IN A first-class location. Address G 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OLD-ESTABLISHED HARDWARE store of 10 years' standing; possession 1st of March. Apply to F. SWANNELL, Kankakee, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—A NICE 15-ROOM HOUSE AT 874 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.; has all modern improvements and gas-fixtures; references required. TURNER & BOND, Room 11, 102 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—CORNER OF INDIANA AND NORTH Franklin-sts., a brick house, 6 rooms, $18; a fine 6-room cottage, 388 South Rabey-st., $15; a 3-room flat, $6. F. A. WEAGE, 85 Washington-st., Room 7.

Suburban.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 98 South Water-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE, FURnished or unfurnished, with elevator and all the perquisites of a hotel, with or without board, at 167 Wabash-av., Palmer House Block.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—401 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, NICELY-furnished room, with closet, $12 per month; small room, $8; also brick barn cheap.

TO RENT—85 CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE COURT-House, two choice rooms, handsomely furnished, at $2 and $3 per week.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $2 TO $3.50 PER week with fire; convenient to business centre. 137 Michigan-st., near Clark.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—758 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., a fine store and basement; also the two upper floors of the building, suitable for either furnished rooms or for private supper rooms. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 148 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

Offices.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR CORNER VAN BUREN-st. and Centre-av., over drug-store, suitable for dentist's office. Apply on the premises.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU WANT YOUR house rented, call upon W. T. DWIGHT, 12 Methodist Church Block. First-class references given.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—Single rooms with board from $5 to $7 per week; transient rates $1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets $4.

72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Pleasant front rooms, nicely furnished; good board at reduced rates if desired; house quiet and respectable.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, FURNISHED front room, with board; references exchanged.

499 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room with or without alcove; also other desirable rooms, with first-class board. Terms very reasonable.

West Side.

85 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—INEXPENSIVE ELEgant furnished rooms. Choice day board. Between Madison and Monroe-sts. Home comforts. Really beautiful bread.

North Side.

253 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A NICE BACK ROOM to rent, with board.

Hotels.

BURDICK HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Adams-st.—This house steadily gains in popularity; one suite of rooms and one large room now vacant, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; terms extremely low to suit the times. Meal tickets, twenty-one meals for $5. F. D. RAY & CO., proprietors.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, $5, $5.50 per week; without board, $2 and $2.50; day board, $3.50; lodging, 50 cts.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 357 State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board with room per day, $1.50 and $2; per week, $6, $7, and $8. Rooms well furnished. Board first-class.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board $1.50 per day; $4.50 to $7 per week. Day board, $4 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH desirable suite of front rooms, unfurnished except carpets, in private residence on North Side. Address, stating terms and location, N 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, ON SOUTH SIDE, no further south than Twelfth-st.; Jewish family preferred. Address N 13, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A MATCHED SPAN, EACH 6 YEARS OLD, 2,150, sound, stylish drivers, single or double, long manes and tails; one 6-year-old bay horse, no handsomer in city, 1,100, can show style and speed, fresh from country; 5 large fresh milch cows, at 1443 Garibaldi-st., near Twenty-ninth.

FOR SALE—SAMPLE-ROOM, 976 WABASH-AV., doing a good business, next to Central Hall. Inquire of M. C. DONALD.

FOR SALE—A GOOD YOUNG WORK HORSE, 7 years of age; is warranted a good worker in single or double; to be sold reasonable, as the owner has nothing for him to do. Apply at the barn in alley rear of 422 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—HORSE, HARness, and express wagon. Inquire of D. DAVIES, Room 13 Bryan Block, 162 LaSalle-st.

WE HAVE LEFT OVER 8 CUTTERS WHICH we do not wish to carry until next season. Will sell them at a great sacrifice for cash. PARSONS & NEVILLE, 300 Wabash-av.

WILL SELL VERY CHEAP LIGHT CARRIAGES and top and open delivery wagons; repairing, painting, etc. C. J. HULL, corner Archer-av. and Bushnell-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LEATHER-TOP phaeton; will pay cash for good one fit for physician. Address L 2, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CORD CHAIN AND CAMEO LOCKET containing a picture and lock of hair. Five dollars reward will be paid for the return of them to Room 5, 171 Fifth-av.

LOST—WHILE DRIVING FROM THE CLARENDON Hotel to Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., one antique gold eardrop. A suitable reward will be paid at 118 Lake-st. for its return.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—WESTERN FARMING LANDS, clear, for good dwelling; will assume. GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 92 Washington-st.

WANTED—A NICE SET OF CHAMBER FURNIture and safe with combination lock in exchange for an A 1 top carriage worth $150. N 12, Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A FEW OIL STOVES USED FOR SAMPLES WE will sell at about half price; also 50 oil-stove ovens (will fit any oil stove) for $1 each. Call early before they are gone. FLORENCE MACHINE CO., 59 State.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COPYIST IN AN ABSTRACT OFfice; also an experienced bookkeeper; two fine penmen, with ability and industry, can secure permanent situations. Apply, giving age and previous occupation, to CHARLES F. RUGGLES, Manistee, Mich.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the grocery business and speaks German can get a good situation at 709 and 711 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN ACQUAINTED with the grain and provision business that writes a good hand and can take charge of correspondence or trading on 'Change. Address N 14, Tribune office, stating experience and salary, which must be moderate at first.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WHO DESIRE A permanent business which requires but small capital, and which is suitable for the inexperienced. Those who can devote their entire time upon a guarantee of $5 to $10 per day can send 25 cents for $1 samples or stamp for papers to RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE "AGENTS' GUIDE." Tells who want agents and what for; 40 pages; 5th yr.; 1 copy 5c; 1 yr. 25c. J. P. Scott, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FIVE MORE LIVE MEN TO SELL MY watches, revolvers, pleaters, sewing-machines, castors, chromos, needles. $5 to $10 a day sure to good salesmen. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS FOR EACH State; small capital, salable article, quick sales. L. P. SWIFT & CO., 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE AND CULture to canvass the city. Call at 213 Wabash-av., first floor, after 9:30 a. m. A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

WANTED—A TRUSTY BOY FOR OFFICE WORK. Address in own handwriting, stating age and references, L 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN EVERYWHERE, TO SELL "Peters' Elastic Tug Links and Harness." Send for illustrated circular and price-list. Liberal inducements to agents. Address MANUFACTURER, 177 East Adams-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO WORK FOR his board in private family. Reference required. Apply Wednesday from 3 to 4 p. m. at 83 East Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT THE Windsor Hotel Restaurant, 26 and 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer. Apply at 219 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND SEAMstress in a private family; must have good references. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock a. m. at 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL AT 310 MICHIGAN-AV. FOR general housework; German or Swede; must come well recommended. Call for two days from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID—IMMEDIATELY AT Avenue House, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 48 South Curtis-st. Apply for two days.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron for a small family. Apply, with references, at 803 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. German or Swede preferred, at 477 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 155 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; must be a good cook. Apply at 595 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 316 NORTH LASALLE-ST., A girl to cook and help wash and iron.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE TO DO writing, or writing to take home. Address N 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE; HAVE $500 to loan employer if all things are right; only those in legitimate business need apply. Address N 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNTANT OR CLERK—With corporation or mercantile house. Experience: Six years banking, two years with American Express Co., four years on railroad accounts. Will give best of references as to character, etc. Address N 15, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS, CITY OR country—by a first-class pressman; also understands running engine; wages no object. Address N 9, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework or second work. Call for two days at 413 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NORWEgian girl to do general housework in a private family. Apply at Hotel Dannewiske, 219 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS second girl in a first-class American family; good reference furnished. Apply at 1079 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK or second work; only first-class private families need apply. Call at, or address, No. 987 State-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second or laundry work. Reference. Call at 1066 Dearborn-st., near Twenty-first.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls; one for cooking and the other for second work or chamber work; understand their business. Please call at 1377 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Norwegian girls to cook, wash, and iron or general housework in private family. Please call at 188 North Ada-st., rear, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK. None need apply but first-class private family. Call or address 90 Delaware-place for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or second work in a boarding-house. Call at No. 550 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a private American family. Apply to L. GAURITZTY, 91 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook and laundress (American), one who is not afraid to work. Good references. Call at 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH QUALified girl to do housework or second work; reference. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or second work; good references if required. Apply for three days at 30 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework in a small family. Please call or address 46 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS plain cook, laundress, and to do general housework in a private family. Please call for two days at 54 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general housework in a small private family, or would keep house for an old couple. Please address M 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman with the best of references as cook, either in or out of the city, or would go as housekeeper. Please call at 252 Townsend-st., North Side. Will not notice postals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second or general housework in a small family. Call at 15 West Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in city or country; good city or country reference furnished if desired. Inquire or address 38 Blue Island-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, one as cook and the other second work; best of reference. Please call Wednesday and Thursday at 500 Michigan-av., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook and the other to do second work; good references. Please call for two days at 125 North Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or as laundress. Apply at 186 McCaig-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in small private family, city or country. Apply at 193 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT cook in a hotel or restaurant. Address 677 Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY GERMAN AND DANish girls, cook and housework; competent to fill satisfactorily their positions together or separately. 87 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or take care of children. Call for 2 days at 157 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do general housework or cooking. Call 2 days at 280 Twenty-second-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to wash and iron. Call at 144 Milwaukee-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A small respectable family. Address L 15, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPERIENCED EDITORIAL WRITER AND author wants remunerative employment. Manuscripts prepared for publication. Lectures prepared. Letters written. SCRIBE, 85 South Green-st.

ICE—A FINE ARTICLE, 13 INCHES AND SOLID; will be loaded 12 tons per car at reasonable figures. Address H. A. STEPHENS, Rockford, Floyd County, Ia.

TO PRACTICAL CONFECTIONERS—ANY ONE that is a good hand on paw work, A B gum work, and creams, may hear of a good thing by sending his address to L F R, at Burke's European Hotel.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SALOON, WITH a fair run of custom, or would rent a place suitable for that business. Address, with lowest cash price, Box 25, 13 South Water-st.

WANTED—SALOON LICENSE. CALL AT NO. 78 Madison-st., basement, 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A PARTY OF INFLUENCE WHO CAN command some means to get up a stock company; business already established and paying. A rare chance for the right party, as he can control the chief position. Those who have the necessary qualifications can address M 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LARGE-SIZED FIRE AND BURglar-proof safe. Address P.-O. Box 131, Braidwood, Ill.

MUSICAL.

A FINE 7¼-OCTAVE SQUARE GRAND PIANO will sell very low, for some money and balance in plastering. Address N 8, Tribune office.

GREAT SACRIFICE—SHEET-MUSIC HALF OFF—Any orders exceeding $5 two-thirds off; large and select stock at STORY & CAMP'S, 211 State-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN Buren-st.; increased facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandise at lowest rates; buggies $1 per month; advances at current rates; safety vaults.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 160 WEST MONROE—for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans to any amount; legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

AGENTS WANTED.

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The Tribune.

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New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Engagement of Miss Rose Wood. Afternoon, "Miss Multon." Evening, "Camille."

Haverly's Theatre.
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Clark street, opposite Court-House. Variety performance.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, NO. 127, R. A. M.—134 Twenty-second-st.—Regular convocation this Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the Mark Degree. Visiting companions cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P. ELI SMITH, Sec.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1878.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday and firmer. Mess pork closed 15c per brl higher, at $10.30@10.32½ for March and $10.45@10.47½ for April. Lard closed 7½c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.30@7.32½ for March and $7.40@7.42½ for April. Meats were easier, at $3.62½ per 100 lbs for boxed shoulders and $5.35 for do short ribs. Whisky was steady, at $1.04 per gallon. Flour was quiet. Wheat closed ¼c higher, at $1.05 for February and $1.05½ for March. Corn closed ⅝@1c higher, at 41⅛c for February and 42⅛c for May. Oats closed firmer, at 24c for February and 27⅛c for May. Rye was steady, at 53@53½c. Barley closed weak, at 46c for March. Hogs were active and 5@10c lower, closing at $3.70@3.90. Cattle were dull and weak, with sales at $2.25@4.50. Sheep sold lower, at $3.00@5.00 for poor to extra. In store in this city last Saturday evening, 1,363,684 bu wheat, 585,860 bu corn, 259,326 bu oats, 187,043 bu rye, 723,934 bu barley; also afloat in the Chicago harbor, 256,741 bu wheat, 325,897 bu corn, 155,942 bu oats. Milwaukee has in store 667,595 bu wheat and 471,144 bu barley. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 61 cars wheat, 160 cars corn, 34 cars oats, 3 cars rye, 34 cars barley. Total, 292 cars, or 120,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $101.75 in greenbacks at the close. British consols were quoted at 95 11-16 and sterling exchange at $4.87.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 98¼.

It is probable that CONNELLY and CURRY would like to be tried by a jury of their peers.

A curious mode of preparing for peace is that adopted by Austria in mobilizing the army.

An Erzeroum dispatch of the 10th inst. announces that the negotiations for the surrender of the city were still in progress. The dispatch also states that much sickness prevails in the ranks of both besiegers and besieged, and that the scarcity of provisions is such that famine is threatened.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency has agreed to report a bill for the withdrawal of all National Bank notes and the substitution therefor of greenbacks which contain on their face no promise or intimation that they are ever to be redeemed in money or any other valuable thing. The full text of the bill is given in our dispatches from Washington.

The Thessalian insurgents are not inclined to fall in with the general peace movement which has been acquiesced in by all the other Powers, great and small. The insurrection in that province is rapidly growing more formidable. Greek has met Turk, and the Moslem, collectively numbering some 6,000, has been defeated in a desperate battle, with a loss of 600 in killed alone.

Russia's determination to go into the forthcoming Congress with a certified copy of the treaty of peace now being negotiated with Turkey in the pocket of her representative meets with the disapproval of Austria, who very naturally wants to know what's the use of holding a Congress if everything is to be settled beforehand by GORTSCHAKOFF. ANDRASSY objects to wasting wind in the discussion of accomplished facts.

Prince BISMARCK's speech yesterday, in reply to an interpellation in the German Reichstag on the Eastern question, was in effect a notification to the world that beyond the maintenance of the existing right of German commerce to the passage of the straits and the Bosphorus Germany has no interest in the questions which now disturb the serenity of the British and Austrian Governments, and will under no circumstances be drawn into any complication in which her interests are not involved. The speech is calculated to strengthen the prospect of a peaceful solution of the pending entanglement.

A severe rebuke to Gen. WILLIAMSON, the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, for his recent decision in the interest of the VALENTINE scrip sharks, is embodied in a bill yesterday introduced in the Senate by STANLEY MATTHEWS. The bill proposes to head off any further piracies of the same sort by formally vesting in the City of Chicago the title to all the streets and alleys in the old Fort Dearborn Reservation, and by implication maintains that there would be just as much law and common-sense in a decision permitting the scrip-holders to gobble up the streets and alleys as in assisting them to locate upon Dearborn Park and the Lake-Front property.

There is an important lesson to be drawn from the shooting of a burglar early yesterday morning by Mr. FARSON—which is, first be sure your cartridge is all right, and then take good aim. Mr. FARSON was a little weak in regard to the first precaution, but he made up for it an instant later by the admirable accuracy he displayed as a marksman. He is in every way entitled to the rare and unique distinction conferred upon him by the Coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances of the killing—that of being not only exonerated completely by the jury, but of being officially tendered a vote of thanks for his services in sending the burglar where a supersedeas can't reach him.

Under cover of assailing the Bourbons of Louisiana for their persecution of the Returning-Board members, Mr. HALE, of Maine, yesterday indulged in a wholesale tirade against the President's Southern policy. The virulence and effect of this Implacable harangue was sadly impaired by the manly and temperate speech of Gen. GARFIELD, whose censure was directed, not against the wise policy of pacification adopted and carried out in good faith by the Administration, but against the treacherous bad faith of the Louisiana Democrats in refusing to carry out their pledges of political amnesty. The difference between Mr. HALE and Gen. GARFIELD is the difference between the standpoint from which the question is viewed—the one thankful to the New Orleans Bourbons for the opportunity they have furnished for attacking the President; the other placing the blame and the odium where they rightfully belong.

There seems to be strife among the Democrats of Indiana, partly owing to the struggle between McDONALD and VOORHEES anent the latter's pretensions to the United States Senate, but mainly over the nominations to be made for State officers next Wednesday at Indianapolis. It will certainly be very mortifying to the Indiana Democrats of the McDONALD school to see the friends of VOORHEES control the Convention in the interests of his succession to Senator MORTON's seat, which he now holds for the unexpired term only; this success in the Convention would commit the Democracy of the State to all the vagaries held by VOORHEES on the currency question. The strife over the nominations centres principally on the position of State Treasurer. Mr. WILLIAM FLEMING, of Fort Wayne, is the leading candidate, and, as he is one of the most experienced, active, and successful managers in the Indiana Democracy, he is likely to get the nomination, if he has set his mind on it.

Two of the most serious calamities predicted by the goldites as the result of the remonetization of silver, viz.: a rise in the price of gold and a depreciation in the market value in Europe of United States bonds, have so signally failed to come to pass as to embarrass the croakers. On the contrary, gold has fallen and Governments risen in price since the passage of the Silver bill by the Senate. The London *Times* of yesterday comments on the circumstance as follows:

> United States funds have surprised many people by advancing, instead of falling, on the news that the Silver bill has passed in a manner that will insure its becoming a law in much its present shape. We have always said that the public was not selling the stock to any appreciable extent, and the weakness which has now and then characterized the bonds was due as much as anything to the passing fears of dealers and to speculative selling, which only made the market harder. Hence, on the receipt of better New York prices, and because the worst was now known, the market naturally rose by the mere efforts of those who had sold to buy back. Besides, it has been noticed that the limitation put upon the quantity of silver that may be coined within a given time is itself tantamount to making silver subsidiary coinage, at all events for some considerable time, so that there is little alarm felt, and the holders stick to their bonds. The only thing that will lower the prices of these or any other high-class stock just now is dearer money.

The real and earnest friends of the Silver bill in the House will make themselves known by their course in connection with the attempt to refer the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee, and then to throw open the door to amendments without number and debate without limit. As indicated in our Washington dispatches, the greatest menace to the Silver bill comes from an element of inflation and repudiation demagogues in the Democratic ranks who are in fact opposed to the passage of the bill; at least, their attitude clearly denotes a design to so load down the measure with objectionable amendments as, having secured the certainty of a veto, will render a two-thirds vote utterly impossible in either the Senate or the House. Succeeding thus far in their programme, they expect to go before the country with the plea that the will of the people has been thwarted by a Republican President and a Republican Senate, and by such a representation to make political capital for the campaign of 1880. The honest, conscientious friends of remonetization are, on the other hand, impressed with the conviction that their only chance for success lies in the immediate passage of the bill as amended by the Senate, and by the support which their efforts to this end receive in the House the country will know who are the sincere friends of the silver dollar, and, *per contra*, who are the partisan demagogues.

THE STATUS OF THE SILVER BILL.

It is not possible to foretell just how much damage may be done to the Silver bill by the delay that has been agreed upon by the caucus. It would manifestly be better to take up the bill at once, as the two-thirds majority in the House would secure its immediate passage. Of course, the bill is not all that the silver men have hoped for, but it recognizes the principle involved in the controversy; the remonetization of the silver dollar will be achieved under its terms, and it will be a basis for future legislation rendering it operative. If the bill, as it now stands, should become a law at once, its influence would probably give silver some additional value from the very outset; and it would then become evident that its effect will not be to send gold bounding up. These two things once demonstrated, many of those who now act with the gold clique because they have been deceived as to the probable influence of silver remonetization would withdraw their opposition to a more liberal construction of the remonetization, and it would likely be possible to pass a law providing for bullion certificates; such additional legislation would supply all the deficiencies of the bill as it now stands.

There are two serious objections to the delay incident to a reference of the Senate bill to the Banking and Currency Committee. One is the danger that the extremists of that Committee will tinker at it, and will attach such amendments as the Senate will not accept even if the House consent to pass them; or which will excite general debate in the House and retard the matter indefinitely. In either case, the President, who is undoubtedly inclined to veto the bill, will be encouraged to that course by the dissensions among the friends of the bill, which are sure to crop out in a general discussion of the subject. But, even if the final passage of the bill over the veto be not endangered by the delay, the present policy will at the best postpone still longer the results for which the country has been waiting for three months; the restoration of confidence and encouragement of business which have been counted on as the results of a favorable settlement of the question will be necessarily retarded. It seems on all accounts, therefore, that it was a mistake to agree to any delay in the matter, and this mistake should be corrected by taking as prompt action as can now be adopted.

The reasons given out as those which the President is likely to communicate to Congress in justification of a veto will not command the respect of the country. The first cited is, that it will be an injury to the public credit; this is a matter of mere speculation, to which the probabilities are all opposed. The predictions of the English press, which may be held to fairly represent the foreign bondholding class, do not warrant any such conclusion. It will certainly be feasible to sell bonds for silver, to be redeemed in silver, at as low a rate of interest as can be secured for bonds for which gold payment is exacted. Then the public credit will not be injured. The President's second objection is that the remonetization will be a breach of public faith; but this has been so clearly exploded that even the gold clique has been obliged to admit its fallacy. The Public-Credit act of 1869 pledged the public faith to pay in *coin*, which was then gold and silver, and all bonds issued since then are payable on their face, and by the law authorizing their issue, in coin of the standard of July 14, 1870, which included the silver dollar of 412½ grains as well as the gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains. The President's third objection—that silver remonetization interferes with vested rights and is a violation of contracts—is nullified by the prior fact that the demonetization of silver *did* interfere with the vested rights of the people and *was* a violation of the contract, while remonetization merely restores the situation and the contract as it existed originally. If the President shall veto the act, and his veto message shall contain no more than these suggestions, it will exert no influence upon public sentiment, and it ought not to change a single vote in either House previously cast for the bill.

It is obviously in the interest of silver remonetization as a principle that the Senate bill be concurred in at once without further debate or attempts at amendment, and it is to be hoped that Mr. STEPHENS' motion today to that effect, of which he gave notice yesterday, will prevail. There would be no doubt of this result if the members who compose the "Silver Union" (which is a non-party caucus of a portion of the silver Congressmen) should not oppose it. But if Mr. BUCKNER persists to-day in demanding the reference to the BUCKNER-EWING Committee on Banking and Currency, it is likely that the anti-silver Congressmen will vote with him and his followers, in order to secure delay and open up an opportunity for dissension and dispute among the silver men.

CHICAGO AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Certainly one of the greatest embarassments of the Municipal Government of Chicago has been the change of dates in the fiscal year of the city, and of the enforced collection of taxes by sale. Prior to 1872 the fiscal year began on the 1st of April in each year, and the sale of property for delinquent taxes took place in the March previous, so that the revenue for each year was collected within the fiscal year in which the appropriations and tax were enacted.

But the State, by State law, has changed this. The fiscal year now begins Jan. 1, and the enforced collection of taxes is postponed until September or October in the succeeding year,—ten months after the expiration of the year in which the money is appropriated and expended. A "debt"—that is the interest on the funded debt due on the 1st of January, 1877—has no revenue collectable for that purpose until October, 1878, at least twenty-two months after due. Under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of all other courts, the interest coupon on a public bond bears interest until paid, but our Supreme Court decides that the city cannot levy a tax to pay interest on over-due coupons. The supreme law of the land compels the payment of interest on debt, and when, for any cause, the interest is not paid, interest accrues upon the over-due interest, and our Court forbids the levy of any tax to pay such interest accruing on over-due interest.

The city is hemmed in, not by its own action, but by the action of the State Legislature. It is compelled to maintain a City Government, and it is required to levy taxes to pay the cost of that City Government. The State Legislature thereupon takes from the city the power to collect the taxes within the year for which they are levied, and for ten months thereafter, and the Supreme Court, as with malicious mockery, tells the city it "must pay as it goes." The law of the State prohibits the city having or collecting the money with which to pay its way. The difficulty is not one of the city's creation; it is provided by the law of the State. The Supreme Court treats as of no legal account that the city is an actual existence, charged with certain legal, political, and financial duties and obligations. The Constitution of 1870 found the city in existence, with a large public debt bearing interest. The obligation to pay that interest was not released. The city was charged at the same time with the duty of maintaining law and the preservation of property, the general government of the city, the construction and repair of streets, sewers, bridges, tunnels, the lighting of the streets, and the sanitary care of the community. These are duties enjoined by law on a Government existing before the Constitution of 1870, and enforced by that Constitution. The State, by law, has taken from the city the power to collect taxes for the support of the city within the year for which the taxes are levied, and the Court declares that the city shall not anticipate the collection of that revenue by giving orders on the Treasury payable out of that revenue when collected.

Had the Court been strictly constituted for the sole purpose of tying the hands of Chicago, and at the same time compelling the City Government to perform all its duties to the public and to the public creditors, there could have been no more ingenious device than was laid down in the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

It may not be out of place to say that the city in the year 1876 was able, by the issue of short paper issued in anticipation of the revenue, to carry on the Government and pay all its employes and all of its expenditures. It did this, and has long since taken up every one of the orders issued for that year. It has in like manner, from the back taxes of 1873-'74 and previous years, been able to take up, cancel, and forever discharge outstanding revenue orders for these years to an amount of $2,800,000, leaving something over $400,000 of those old orders yet outstanding, but against which taxes for those years are continually paying in. Each year's revenue and each year's expenditure are kept separate and distinct, no one year's business lapping into the other. The orders issued in 1877 will be retired as rapidly as the taxes are paid, and as soon as the revenue of 1877 is paid in there will not be a dollar of paper outstanding of that year. Each year's business is closed completely, and no unsettled legacies are left to future years. If the decision of the Supreme Court is to be construed literally, all this was illegal, and the city authorities are liable to indictment and imprisonment for having administered its finances economically and within the revenues, and without creating any debt, liability, or responsibility for which the city is or can be held liable or responsible.

Is such an administration of the Government forbidden by the Constitution or prohibited? Will the Courts insist on physical impossibilities? Will the Court insist that the City Government in January, 1878, shall pay, as the Constitution requires, the interest on its funded debt, and shall pay daily and monthly in cash all its current expenses, and shall pay them as required by law out of the taxes levied for the year 1878, which taxes are levied by law in March, and which cannot by law be collected until October, 1879? Will the Court insist on such an extreme physical impossibility? Or will the Court, seeing the strange inconsistency in which the whole subject is involved, grant a rehearing and modify its decision to reconcile the existing laws to the clear requirements of the Constitution in regard to Governments in full operation before the Constitution was adopted?

SARGENT'S "DEBASED DOLLAR."

SARGENT, of California, one of the lightweights of the Senate, whose successor has already been elected, delivered a long, vapid harangue in the Senate last week against the Silver bill. The burden of his bosh was that the ancient silver dollar, whose weight has never been changed, was a "debased coin." Over and over again he called it a "debased coin," and alleged that it would be disgraceful for the Government and the people to pay their debts in so "debased" a coin. He rang every change on the expression "debased coin" which his feeble intellect could imagine, and the reason he said no more against the old silver dollar was because he was incapable of thinking of anything more to say.

What is a "debased coin"? It is one reduced in purity from a higher to a lower state; to debase a coin is to remove a part of the precious metal and replace the loss with alloy. The more alloy a piece of money contains, the more it is "debased." The silver dollar can only be debased by putting less silver in it than 371¼ grains, and replacing the abstracted portion with lead or composition metal. To debase the silver dollar must mean to adulterate it, to clip it and fill it with base metal. The counterfeiter "debases" the coin by making a piece containing less than the mint standard of pure metal; he mixes base substances with the silver and cheats the public by passing off on them an imitation coin possessing less than the lawful weight of silver.

Does the Silver bill propose to coin a dollar of less weight than the old standard dollar? Certainly not. Does not the bill provide for a dollar containing as much silver as the old Spanish milled dollar, or the American dollar of 1792? Certainly it does. Upon what authority, then, does this man SARGENT get up in the United States Senate and stigmatize this full-weight dollar as a "debased coin"? What right has a man to thus abuse his Senatorial privilege, and in effect to call more than two-thirds of the Senators counterfeiters? He should have been promptly called to order, and rebuked by the presiding officer.

He well knew that he was uttering an untruth when he denounced the American dollar as "a debased coin"; he well knew that the bill called for a "dollar of 412½ grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1837," and that such a dollar must contain 371¼ grains of pure silver; he well knew that the Spanish milled dollar, which had passed current in this country since 1690, contained exactly that quantity of silver; he well knew that the Mexican dollar, which had been a legal-tender in this country from the time of the independence of Mexico to 1858, had been a full legal-tender (but if he did not, he was inexcusable for his ignorance); he well knew that the American silver dollar never contained more nor less than 371¼ grains of pure silver, and the bill only proposed to renew the coinage of the old dollar. By what authority, then, did he call it a "debased coin"? Properly speaking, the very word dollar means a silver coin of 371¼ grains pure metal. Any other sort of silver dollar is a rare and irregular coin; and when we speak of a gold dollar it merely means a piece of gold equivalent in value to the amount of silver in a dollar. The word "dollar" properly belongs to silver, and 371¼ grains constitute a "dollar" in all the great silver-producing countries. That standard of weight was established more than two centuries ago, and has never been changed in the silver-producing countries.

NAPOLEON'S PROPHECIES.

The rapid march of events during the past year in Eastern Europe recalls to mind the prophecy of NAPOLEON that in fifty years Europe would be Cossack or Republican, and supplies some curious verification. The conversation which he held with the Englishman O'MEARA, as he paced back and forth in his restricted quarters at St. Helena, have been preserved by the latter and recorded in book form. We cite a few of them, as showing how closely the great Emperor looked into futurity. Upon one occasion he said to O'MEARA:

> In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling and flattering which ALEXANDER practiced towards me was to gain my consent to effect this object. I would not consent, seeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things, in a few years Turkey must fall to Russia. The greatest part of her population are Greeks, who, you may say, are Russians. The Powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia, and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it will be very easy for Russia to engage her assistance by giving her Servia and other provinces bordering on the Austrian dominions, reaching near Constantinople. The only hypothesis upon which England and France will ever form an alliance with sincerity will be in order to prevent this. But even this alliance would not avail. France, England, and Prussia united cannot prevent it. Russia and Austria can at any time effect it. Once mistress of Constantinople, Russia gets all the commerce of the Mediterranean, becomes a great naval power, and GOD knows what may happen. She quarrels with you, marches off to India an army of 70,000 good soldiers, which is nothing, and 100,000 canaille, Cossacks, and others, and England loses India.

Upon another occasion he said to O'MEARA:

> I think that you will see that the Russians will either invade and take India, or enter Europe with 400,000 Cossacks and other inhabitants of the desert, and 200,000 real Russians. When PAUL was so violent against you, he sent to me for a plan to invade India. I sent him a plan, with instructions in detail. From a port in the Caspian Sea he was to march on to India. Russia must either fall or aggrandize herself.

In still another conversation O'MEARA asked NAPOLEON if it was true that ALEXANDER once intended to seize Turkey, to which NAPOLEON replied:

> All his thoughts are directed to the conquest of Turkey. We have had many discussions together about it. At first I was pleased with his proposals, because I thought it would enlighten the world to drive those brutes, the Turks, out of Europe. But when I reflected upon the consequences and saw what a tremendous weight of power it would give to Russia, in consequence of the numbers of Greeks in the Turkish dominions, who would virtually join the Russians, I refused to consent to it, especially as ALEXANDER wanted to get Constantinople, which I would not allow, as it would have destroyed the equilibrium of power in Europe. I reflected that France would join Egypt, Syria, and the islands, which would have been nothing in comparison with what Russia would have obtained. I considered that the barbarians of the North were already too powerful, and probably in the course of time would overwhelm all Europe, and I now think they will. Austria already trembles. Russia and Prussia united, Austria falls, and England cannot prevent it. France, under the present family, is nothing, and the Austrians are so weak that they will be easily overpowered. They will offer little resistance to the Russians, who are brave and patient. Russia is the more formidable, because she can never disarm. In Russia, once a soldier always a soldier—barbarians, who one may say have no country, and to whom every country is better than the one that gave them birth.

How have NAPOLEON's predictions been verified? During the last half-century the monarchical idea in Europe has grown feebler and feebler, and the prerogatives of sovereigns have been cut down until they are little better than puppets to figure in pageants or automata through whose mouths the power behind the throne speaks. Great Britain, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Scandinavia, and even Germany, have free parliamentary Governments and are practically Republican, and the great Emperor's own country has established Republicanism through one of the most bitter political contests ever known, in which the people fought both Church and State. Their tendencies are all Republican. The outcome of the present war will make those tendencies still more pronounced. There cannot be a political disturbance or struggle at arms in Western Europe which will not end in a new impulse given to Liberalism. The general drift of Europe is towards Republicanism, and by every outbreak or revolution she gains a step forward in that direction.

NAPOLEON not only foresaw the growth of Republicanism, but his prophecies as to the rapid growth of the power and ambition of the vast hordes of the Scythians of the North are equally verified. They have reached the very gates of Constantinople, where no foreign foe has ever stood before since the Turks captured it and made it the highest and most sacred symbol of political and religious power they possess. All Turkey lies prostrate under the feet of the Great Bear, conquered, shattered, all power of resistance broken, and no longer capable of resuming her place as a Power in Europe. Russia has never signified any intention of annexing any part of European Turkey, but she will free it from Moslem rule, and put the Sclavic principalities under protectorates that cannot be freed from Russian influences. She has established herself as the champion of Roumania, Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and of every Greek and Sclave in Roumelia, if not of Greece also. Her aggrandizement of territory will not be in this direction, but in the direction of the least resistance, east and southeast, where she may the more easily prevail over weaker and less civilized nations and races. Asia is her vantage ground, and this NAPOLEON foresaw when he said: "She quarrels with you, marches off to India an army of 70,000 good soldiers, which is nothing, and 100,000 canaille, Cossacks and others, and England loses India." She is already in possession of a portion of Armenia, which she is bound to hold as territorial compensation. While she has been putting forth such tremendous strength to crush Turkey, she has shown no signs of diminished activity in Asia. Already in possession of a large portion of Turkestan, she is pressing through Khiva well down to the Himalayas. On the extreme northeast she is steadily advancing, while China recedes. Her trade has already crossed the Amoor into the Chinese provinces abutting on the Corea. She has built up a powerful naval station at Vladivostok, north of the Corea and immediately opposite Japan, and she has a fleet of eighteen gunboats on the Lower Amoor, while two entire provinces of China, namely, Shantung and Chihli, are reported as ready to transfer their allegiance and establish the Tungar River as a new boundary. The leaven is working in Asia which will yet absorb China into the Russian Empire, and what then will become of India, with half of Asia in Russian hands?

WINDOM'S HALLUCINATION.

In the New York *Times'* special report of the night struggle and closing debate on the Silver bill in the Senate we find this:

> Senator WINDOM, of Minnesota, made a good speech in favor of the silver dollar equal to gold, and indicated, without declaring positively, that he would vote for no other. He showed that his constituents would have to sell their wheat at the gold price fixed in Liverpool, but would be paid in silver, and the difference will go into the hands of speculators.

The above extract from his remarks shows the sort of mental fog which environed him and prevented him from seeing the truth except as through a glass darkly. A more acute intellect would not have fallen into the ludicrous error of supposing that his wheat-growing constituents would lose by being paid in silver. Admit, for the sake of illustration, the gold-bug bosh about "a 91-cent silver dollar," and does he not see that it would work precisely as when the greenbacks were worth 90 cents in gold—say eighteen months ago? Greenbacks were legal-tenders equally with gold except for duties. Was not the Minnesota farmer paid $1.11 in greenbacks for every $1 in gold his wheat sold for? He received the gold value in greenbacks for his grain. Whatever the premium was, he got it. At present, when greenbacks are at a discount of but 2 per cent, he only gets 2 per cent more in paper than he would if paid in gold.

Now, if silver shall remain after being remonetized at 91 per cent of gold, as the JAY GOULD *Tribune* knaves and *Journal* idiots insist, then a bushel of Minnesota wheat worth $1 in gold will necessarily sell for $1.10 in silver or $1.10 in greenbacks, as the latter and silver will be exactly in equal value, provided the Resumption act is not repealed. And if it be repealed, the greenbacks may fall below the value of silver, and in that case the farmer will take his pay exclusively in paper money. If silver shall rise to 95 in gold after being restored to the legal currency of the country (as many goldites are willing to admit), then for every gold dollar the wheat is worth the Minnesota farmer will receive $1.05¼ in silver. In what way, then, will this "difference between the value of silver and gold go into the hands of the speculators"? How will they get it any more than they have been getting the difference between greenbacks and gold? Perhaps Senator WINDOM had the idea in his mind that silver, being a full legal-tender, would circulate on a par with gold, just as it does in France, notwithstanding the bullion value of silver might be less in London than gold. Well, if that should prove to be the case, how would it disadvantage the Minnesota farmer who had wheat to sell? Gold and silver legal-tender money passing current at equal value, would he not be paid in gold coin for his grain if he preferred it? Certainly he would, and if he received gold, or silver or paper exchangeable for gold at par, in what way would the speculator profit at his expense? If Mr. WINDOM really thinks there is something in the point the New York *Times* reports him to have made, we tender him the use of our columns to demonstrate it.

The stability of gold is the constant theme of those who oppose the restoration of the silver dollar to its constitutional place in the currency of the country. The New York *Times* calls it the "invariable standard of value," and all the newspapers and speakers on the same side repeat and re-echo the same idea, and speak with a tremolo of the depreciating and fluctuating character of silver. What is the evidence on the subject? Prof. STANLEY JEVONS, of Owens College, Manchester, for many years Director of the Australian Mint, and recognized as one of the great living experts on questions of coinage and currency, testifies as follows in a paper read to the London Statistical Society in June, 1865: "There is an abundance of evidence to prove that the value of gold has undergone extensive changes. Between 1789 and 1809 it fell in the ratio of 100 to 54, or by 46 per cent. From 1809 to 1849 it rose again in the extraordinary ratio of 100 to 245, or by 145 per cent, *rendering Government annuities and all fixed payments extending over this period almost two and a half times as valuable as they were in* 1809." "A careful study of the fluctuations of prices, as shown in the Annual Reviews of Trade of the London *Economist*, shows that fluctuations of 10 to 25 per cent occur in every credit cycle." We have shown on the authority of Prof. SUESS, of Vienna, that the gold supply is likely in the future to decrease as rapidly as it increased after 1849, while the silver product is comparatively steady, and must remain so on account of the geological conditions under which it is found. The same persons who utter the atrocious misstatement that gold is steady in value propose to express all Government bonds, long leases, and current indebtedness in terms of a metal which varies in value 145 per cent in forty years, and which must, according to high scientific authorities like SUESS, entirely uninfluenced by the American monetary controversy, grow scarcer every year.

The spasm of virtue which induced a couple of the Ring members of the County Board to consent to rescind the action giving the meat contract to O'DONNELL without inviting competition did not last long. The reconsideration of the first vote has again been reconsidered, and O'DONNELL has the contract at his own price without giving others an opportunity to furnish better meat at a lower price. The Citizens' Association will do well now to give its attention to the suggestion we made when the fraud was first perpetrated, viz.: Whether it is not the duty of the Board to ascertain by competitive bidding the lowest price at which the public contracts can be let, and whether the members who voted the O'DONNELL swindle may not be prosecuted for malfeasance in office in failing to discharge this duty. We believe the Association may rely on County-Attorney WALLACE's co-operation, if the law be as we understand it.

People forget statistical facts very quickly, and what they retain of figures and quantities is apt to get mixed up with error. In regard to the sale of the bonds constituting the national debt, many people think they were mainly purchased with gold,—at least all that portion which found a market in England. Others are in the habit of declaring that the bonds realized the Government but 37 cents in coin value to the dollar's worth of bond. It is true there were a few sold in 1864 as low as 37 per cent of coin, and the whole year's sale of 1864 only realized 46¼ per cent gold value, but that was the worst year of all. A statistical table has been prepared during the debate on the Silver bill and bond question showing just how much the Government obtained each year from the sale of its 5-20 and 10-40 bonds. All the bonds were sold for greenbacks at their nominal value, regardless of their gold value. Secretary CHASE maintained that it was better to disguise the actual discount on the bonds by receiving depreciated greenbacks at par than to sell them on a coin basis for their market price, and thus expose the frightful loss of credit caused by what was deemed by capitalists "a doubtful struggle," and yet every intelligent man knew from month to month what the depreciation actually was. The following is the table referred to:

6 p. cts.	Amounts.	Sold for gold.	Profits.
1862..	$ 60,982,450	$ 44,030,649	$16,951,801
1863...	160,987,550	101,890,854	59,026,694
1864...	381,292,250	186,697,636	191,594,614
1865...	279,746,150	208,214,090	71,502,060
1866...	124,914,400	88,591,773	26,322,627
1867...	421,469,550	303,215,503	118,254,047
1868...	425,443,800	312,826,323	112,617,477
5 p. cts.	195,136,550	122,957,410	72,182,140
	$2,059,975,700	$1,371,424,238	$678,551,460

The 5 per cents in this table consist of the 10-40 bonds; nearly all the others were 5-20s. Several hundred millions of these bonds have been called in and paid off, and 700 millions of them have been converted into 5, 4½, and 4 per cents. The amount of loss on the sale of those bonds originally exceeded 678 millions of dollars, but there was probably no help for it. It is a part of the legacy left us by the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

MARK TWAIN has a telephone story in the *Atlantic Monthly*. A young man in Maine falls in love with a girl in California, and they say sweet nothings and finally quarrel through the telephone. Then:

> Did ALONZO give her up? Not he. He said to himself, "She will sing that sweet song when she is sad; I shall find her." So he took his carpet-sack and a portable telephone and shook the snow of his native city from his arctics, and went forth into the world. He wandered far and wide and in many States. Time and again strangers were astounded to see a wasted, pale, and woe-worn man laboriously climb a telegraph-pole in wintry and lonely places, perch sadly there an hour with his ear at a little box, then come sighing down and wander wearily away. Sometimes they shot at him, as peasants do at aeronauts, thinking him mad and dangerous. Thus his clothes were much shredded by bullets and his person grievously lacerated. But he bore it all patiently.
>
> In the beginning of his pilgrimage he used often to say: "Ah, if I could but hear the Sweet By and By!" But toward the end of it he used to shed tears of anguish and say: "Ah, if I could but hear something else!"

At last when confined in a New York lunatic asylum he heard the beloved tones. She is in Honolulu, but of course they get married by telephone, and all ends happily.

Perhaps Lord BYRON was wrong when he asked "Who killed JOHN KEATS?" and then answered, "'I,' said the *Quarterly*, so savage and tartarly." A London firm has published a number of KEATS' love letters written to FANNY BRAWNE, a young lady for whom he had a long attachment, but who seems to have caused him great agony of soul by flirting with other young men.

Sheriff KERN's statistical report for the year shows very plainly the necessity for having a matron attached to the County Jail. Considerations of decency and economy alike demand it. There were 207 women in jail during the year, many of whom were held for insanity. These women, under the present system, can only be cared for by men, the jailer or under-jailers, and such care almost necessarily involves a violation of common decency. Sheriff KERN also says that, with a matron, most of the washing for the institution may be done there, instead of being sent outside, which would save a matron's salary. The present Sheriff has already saved the county several thousand dollars by inducing the prisoners voluntarily to do work which would otherwise have been done by paid labor. A matron might be allowed, and all the extra expenses of a matron defrayed, by letting a single honest contract, if the Board would assent to such a compromise.

One of the strange incidents of the opening of Parliament was the cry of the newsboys selling the evening papers: "Here's the Queen's speech, the opening of Parliament, and ten thousand paupers in Wales!" And yet newsboys do not often study to produce startling dramatic effects.

Perhaps the WASHINGTON family has been overrated. It appears to have been singularly deficient in matters of the most ordinary kind. GEORGE's sister could not spell, and GEORGE himself could not tell a lie.

BISMARCK, who controls the market, announces that he can supply nations with peace in any quantity and at short notice and upon favorable terms.

The occupation of Constantinople would doubtless lead to further trouble. The Russians are entirely right in keeping out of harem's way.

Greece, the foreign dispatches announce, has become an ally of England. This plainly signifies that Greece wants no more fighting in hers.

Has Mr. BISMARCK, in the interests of universal peace, been interfering with this Government? It proposes to recognize DIAZ.

President HAYES is almost convinced that the bloody shirt should be remonetized, with certain limitations as to its circulation.

The Sweet Singer of Michigan is not a myth; that is to say unless myths have red-headed babies.

Prince BIZ is too many for Lord DIZ, and there will be no war between England and Russia.

The sick man of the East, now that the war is over, would lecture, but his health will not permit.

Senator CONKLING's great speech on the Silver bill is to be printed in pamphlet form.

The Southern policy might be useful for gun-wadding in some cases.

Will the Cardinals go into their cells in order that they may busy bee?

Russia has no intention of occupying Gallipoli—at present.

Congress to the gold-bug: "Shoo fly, don't bodder me."

Blessed are the peace-makers; blessed is BISMARCK.

Mr. TILDEN believes that ANDERSON is guilty.

PERSONAL.

Victor Emmanuel told Alphonse Karr that he might call on him in his shirt-sleeves if he liked.

Out of respect to Beecher and Ingersoll, newspapers will please avoid any reference to the Hellenic Government hereafter.

The Rev. Mr. Talmage says that he rather approves of the Pope, in spite of his leaning towards Catholicism. The Pope never knew Talmage. He died none too soon on that account.

The New York *Observer* says that the Baptist Church at Binghamton, which invited Col. Bob Ingersoll to lecture before it for the benefit of the funds of the church, "reminds one of the mode by which Judas earned his thirty pieces of silver."

The London *Times* records the death of a man by the fall of a huge iron lift. This statement would be more intelligible to American readers if the word "elevator" were used instead of "lift,"—an illustration of the many differences between the American and English languages.

Postmaster Tobey, of Boston, has a diligent private secretary who forwards at his own expense letters not properly stamped. The recipients have almost uniformly remitted the extra postage, and in some instances have sent considerable more for future use, accompanied by highly complimentary letters.

Although she was promptly on the ground, Miss Emma Abbott was refused permission to witness the cremation of the late Mrs. Pitman. This seems to have been an unnecessary cruelty to a prima donna whose scruples will not allow her to sing in "Traviata" and "Don Giovanni," and proves that virtue does not always have a reward.

Mark Twain says that, though the report of his becoming editor of the Hartford *Courant* was incorrect, he was exceedingly gratified to receive a number of subscriptions for that newspaper on the strength of it. His joy was only clouded by the reflection that an equal or larger number of persons must have written to the editor of the *Courant* discontinuing their subscriptions.

It has been said that fewer children are born of American parentage in New York than in any other city of the continent. The New York *Times* says the reason is that begetters of children are frowned upon by landlords, boarding-house keepers, and maids-of-all-work, until one of the first laws of nature appears to be a social crime. The possession of small children seems to be esteemed an audacity or an indecency, if not a mixture of bota.

Mr. Wayne MacVeagh sharply resents the statement that he has assailed the foreign appointments of the present Administration, or that he was annoyed by the appointment of William Welsh as Minister to England. He was not only favorable to Mr. Welsh's appointment, but was the first person seriously to urge him to allow his name to be presented for the English mission. He was also the first person to bring his name to the consideration of the President for the place.

The report that Col. Tom Scott is the proprietor of the New York *World* gains probability from the fact that his recent speech before the Pacific Railroad Committee was reported in the columns of that newspaper verbatim. No other newspaper in the country awarded it the same importance. It is also known that, shortly after the nominal sale to Mr. Hurlbut, Manton Marble hawked about Wall street securities which were known to have been the property of Col. Scott.

The centenary of Voltaire's death, which falls on the 30th of May this year, will be celebrated in Paris during the Exhibition. It has been agreed that a selection from the works of the philosopher shall be published under the supervision of a committee, and sold for one franc. Besides this, speeches will be delivered in his honor, an exhibition will be held of all existing editions of his works, the best tragedies will be performed at the theatres, and a popular festival is also contemplated.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says Gerome once had a pupil who submitted a dreadful batch to him for inspection. The master looked at it five seconds and contemptuously tore it in fragments. The student left the class-room, returned to America, and became art-critic of the *Nation*. In that capacity, no doubt, he has recently been writing articles on the silver question, for it cannot be conceived that anybody who was not devoted to bad art could have done such meretricious work as has been contained in the political department of that paper of late.

The romance of Mr. Packard, of Youngstown, O., has been completed. He was an enterprising widower of means and position. Being struck by the composition of a school-girl who declared that the world owed her a living only on the condition that she could earn it, he sought her out and married her. She lived in Biddeford, Me., and her name was Eldena Elden. It is in some respects a pity that she was not permitted to carry her principles to their logical conclusion, and especially so since she was compelled to exchange a ravishing name for a common one.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Conclusion of Bradshaw's Argument in Defense of Rande.

Beginning of an Address for the Prisoner by Mr. Stubbs.

The Speech "Very Good of Its Kind, but Hang the Kind."

Arrest of the Mail-Robber Who Took the $5,000 Package.

Particulars of the Arrest—Recovery of All the Money.

A Shocking Tragedy in the Lindell Hotel at St. Louis.

Murder of a Sweetheart by Her Lover, and His Subsequent Suicide.

RANDE.

THIRTEENTH DAY OF HIS TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 19.—Owing to the unpleasant, stormy weather, there was a comparatively light attendance in court this morning, when Mr. Bradshaw resumed his argument.

The first contention was that Rande knew the pursuing party was an illegal body, and did not represent the posse of the county, for the reason that the little boy Keller was along with the crowd. Besides this, the men were armed, and Rande might very well have considered his life in danger. The speaker quoted the Rafferty case, and said Rafferty was arrested on a warrant issued in blank. A Bridgeport policeman filled in the names as he pleased, and toted off the prisoners to a Justice-shop, where they were unanimously found guilty. Attempting to arrest Rafferty on one of these warrants, O'Meara was shot dead. Rafferty was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. The case went to the Supreme Court, which decided "that the ingredients of murder

WERE NOT IN THE CASE."

Judge McAllister delivered the opinion.

It is probable that Mr. Bradshaw intended to leave an impression on the jury's minds that there was something in this case favorable to his client. He continued in a conversational strain, informing the jury that they could not hang Rande, and that their verdict if unfavorable to the prisoner would be unquestionably overturned by the Supreme Court. It did not matter very much about Rande, nor about himself, for the world would go on just the same if both were out of the way. But principle was a great and a glorious thing, and if once the principle that a criminal might be arrested without a warrant was established, nobody could say where it would stop. All the rights of citizens would be overturned, and no man would be safe, if the doctrine of hue and cry were recognized.

RETURNING TO THE RAFFERTY CASE,

he owned that Rafferty was hanged, and for the murder of O'Meara. Quoting the Roach case, 77th Ill., Mr. Bradshaw argued that a man need not be in actual danger before he shoots. Again, Mr. Bradshaw got back to Rafferty, and, as an evidence of his wondrous familiarity with the case, it may be noted that he spoke of Chris as "that old negro man." To clear up the trouble he replied, "Well, if he was an Irishman it's just about the same. I'm half an Irishman, anyhow." This argument, no doubt, had great weight with the jury. The reason Rafferty was hanged, said Mr. Bradshaw, was because he had declared only three days before the murder that no Bridgeport policeman should ever arrest him while he had a pistol. The facts submitted were the very bottom of the law—the hard-pan, in fact.

Mr. Bradshaw next took up

THE INSANITY THEORY

(the defense object to having it called the insanity dodge). He said it was easy to ridicule a thing or a person. In Bloomington they had a poor, deformed fellow, whose head looked like a pumpkin grown in the crack of a fence, and whose eyes were cut the wrong way of the leather. The speaker had a bill to collect from a high-toned, respectable gentleman with an aversion to settlement, and employed this abortive specimen to follow him about the street and dun him for the bill. Result: Money was paid in twenty-four hours. Now here was a man (Rande) who had a defective mind, and who could be ridiculed as it was by Mr. Tunnicliff. Here was a boy who had knelt on the altar where saints perfected worship, and whose mother sang hymns to him as lullabies. He goes on without charge of crime or bringing sorrow to his family. He meets a lady whom he loves with all the strength of his impassioned nature, and whom he selects as his life's companion. In a few days or weeks she is snatched away from his love and his home. [Here Rande, who had been amusing himself just before by passing round original poetry of an indecent and scurrilous character,

PRODUCED A WHITE HANDKERCHIEF,

which he applied to his eyes.]

The point being made, Mr. Bradshaw went on. He claimed that the loss of Rande's wife affected him even to the extent of rendering him insane. How else could the smashing of the tinware be considered? The family had been on the stand, and had testified—their testimony was like that of the Bible, to be believed without question. Then there was the killing of the old hen, and the purchase of old iron—all evidences of insanity. Also there was the unprovoked attack on the ash-barrel; no sane man would pitch upon an unoffending barrel and burst it wide open. Even Dr. Kilbourne had to own up to these things, and to say that they might be held as evidences of insanity. The Supreme Court had

A GREAT CONTEMPT FOR EXPERTS.

Who was this Kilbourne? He lived at Elgin, among the mad people; ate with them, slept with them, and played with them if he played at all, which was doubtful. Kilbourne was unfair toward the defense.

The speaker quoted Judge Breese, whom, he said, was practicing law in Illinois 120 years ago, as stating that no testimony was entitled to so little consideration as that of medical experts. This was illustrated by a story about an old man whose apples rolled out of a wagon, and who was unable to do the subject justice. Then there was

THE "BRASS-FACED, GANDER-EYED HUGHES, with a head on him like an egg," who was so confident that he knew more than the speaker. To this person the prosecution put a hypothetical question, to which he was of course prepared to say "No." But he couldn't face the speaker, who demanded whether a change of religion amounted to insanity. The experts didn't agree, and their testimony ought not to be allowed to weigh against the evidence of the family and the neighbors of Rande in Fairfield. The prosecution brought a man along from Jacksonville, Dr. Carnel, and did not dare to put him on the stand after all. The burden of proof as to Rande's sanity rested with the People, and they must prove it absolutely. No preponderance of testimony would do. An expert was a man who didn't know anything that reasonable people knew.

Rande's conduct in the Penitentiary was evidence of insanity. Warned by the Deputy-Warden to behave himself, he replied that he

INTENDED TO BEAT THE INSTITUTION.

He was constantly planning to escape and writing letters on chair-backs—more insanity. Time and again he was punished in the severest manner, but he kept on with his devilish conduct. He was there five years, and never showed one single redeeming trait in his character. All this was referable to insanity. Up to the age of 31, at which time he resided in Fairfield, Rande lived respectably and quietly. [Rande's first wife died in 1868, when he was only 24.] Then he turned around, declared religion to be poppycock, the Bible a fraud, and Hell a figment of the brain, and from being a good citizen and a God-fearing Christian he became at once a robber, burglar, and tramp.

Another point was that the pursuit ceased for an hour or more while the pursuers were arming. Rande was never notified by anybody what he was wanted for. Everything had been against Rande; he was poor; his mother old and infirm,

SO INFIRM THAT SHE COULD NOT TELL THE TRUTH TO THE ADVANTAGE OF HER SON.

Then public sentiment had been worked up, and every newspaper from Chicago to St. Louis had taken sides against Rande. They had commented on the objections raised by the defense, and had argued the case in advance. Prejudiced experts had been introduced, and had volunteered their opinions.

Mr. Bradshaw closed his oration with an appeal to the jury, one by one, by name, to give his client the benefit of any doubt that might exist. The jury might say that if they acquitted Rande the mob would hang him. Let them do so, but let not the jury do an illegal act because others might do so.

As the speaker was winding up his peroration, and had got some supposititious person to the top of Mt. Vesuvius,

RANDE HANDED OVER A NOTE

to him. "To be sure," said Mr. Bradshaw, "I'll attend to that." In obedience to the hint given by his client, Mr. Bradshaw advanced the point that they did not grant Rande to be the burglar of Pearce's house, and that there were two tramps at Gilson. Mr. Bradshaw closed with another exhortation in genuine love-meeting style, and the Court adjourned for dinner.

MR. STUBBS, OF IOWA,

began his speech for the defense at the opening of the afternoon session. After the usual compliments to the intelligence of the jury, Stubbs proceeded to review the evidence. He claimed there was ample time to obtain a warrant for the arrest of Rande, instead of surrounding him without authority. The men who hunted Rande were rioters, and nothing less, and there was no evidence that they intended to take the prisoner before a magistrate; as it was, the presumption was that they meant to lynch him, and, if they had caught him, no man would ever have known the prisoner's name was Charles C. Scott. The hue and cry was not raised in accordance with the common law of England, and, anyhow, the common law did not run in the State of Illinois. The argument was

A CLEVER PIECE OF SPECIAL PLEADING,

and appealed all through to the prejudices of the jury, ridiculing the common law throughout. Old law books were quoted to show the peculiar operations of the English common law, and the national prejudice was evoked to prove that what was good enough for the whole civilized world from the date of civilization was obsolete in Illinois, and Stubbs said he would be satisfied with a verdict of manslaughter.

IN FACT, HE DID NOT WANT HIS CLIENT ACQUITTED ENTIRELY.

Stubbs advanced the startling statement that McKown, who so narrowly escaped death at the hands of Rande, really killed Belden, and tried to support this by showing the course of the fatal bullet. Then he proved to his own satisfaction that Rande killed Belden in self-defense, and that Rande was insane at the time of the murder. Mr. Stubbs will proceed to-morrow.

THE MAIL ROBBERY.

ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED PRINCIPAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 19.—Yesterday morning Special Mail Agent Stewart, of Chicago, arrived in Omaha, where he was joined by Special Mail Agent Seybolt, of this city, and both left on the noon Union Pacific train for the West, intending to stop at Fremont, where they expected to capture the man who stole $5,000 in Canadian currency while in transit as a registered mail package over the Union Pacific last August, its destination being Fort Benton. That money never turned up, nor any definite clew to the thief was obtained until the arrest of L. A. Harmon, of Fremont, Neb., in Chicago, last Saturday, when he attempted to have the currency changed into United States money, the particulars of which arrest appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Monday. Since the disappearance of the money Special Mail Agents have been working at the case.

AFTER CONSIDERABLE TRAVEL

and investigation, it was ascertained to be a fact that the robbery was committed on the Union Pacific, between Omaha and Ogden. At that time the postal-clerks ran clear through from Omaha to Ogden, but, since then, this route has been divided into four sections. Special-Agent John B. Furay, soon after the above-mentioned fact was learned, named a certain postal-clerk whom he suspected, and, as after events now prove, he was correct in his suspicions. This morning a dispatch was received here from Seybolt, at Sidney, saying they had arrested their man, that they would take him to Laramie for examination, that they would return to Omaha Friday, and that it was an important case, but the name of the prisoner was not given. Still there seemed to be an impenetrable mystery wrapped around the business, and still the Omaha postal officials refused to divulge anything. Your correspondent, to whom a promise had been made that everything should be told as soon as an arrest was made, then telegraphed to a certain party in Sidney asking the name of the man arrested by the Special Agents, and an answer came that it was

JOHN MOORE.

Moore formerly lived in Elkhorn, a precinct of this county, and was a politician in a small way. He obtained his appointment to the mail service in this way: In the fall of 1876 he came into Omaha as a delegate to the Republican County Convention. At that time the Senatorial fight was in progress, and, in consideration of his selling out to Hitchcock, who was fighting for re-election, this appointment was given him. He received a telegram from Hitchcock, who was at Washington, that he should have a place. He was let out of the service last spring by Superintendent Vail, who had learned what kind of a man he was. Vail, however, soon afterwards reinstated him.

THE ROBBERY

occurred in August. One thousand $5-notes in Canada money were abstracted from a registered letter package and newspaper slips substituted, and the envelope nicely put together again at the ends where it had been cut. It passed through to its destination without being detected until opened. Moore, soon after his appointment, moved to Fremont, where he has a family. He resigned from the service two or three months ago. He has been suspected by more than one person. On arriving at Fremont, Stewart and Seybolt, not finding him there, proceeded westward and

CAUGHT HIM AT SIDNEY.

Special Agent Furay was out in the western part of the State, off the line of the railroad, and knew nothing of what had happened in Chicago or the arrest at Sidney, and the result of the case will no doubt be an agreeable surprise to him. Harmon's story about finding the money at Sidney after it had been thrown away by a crazy-acting man is too thin. Moore, without doubt, got him to go to Chicago with it and get it changed into United States currency.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 19.—John J. Moore was arrested at Sidney to-day for stealing $5,000 in Candian currency from the United States mail in August, 1876. Nothing can be ascertained here from the Post-Office Special Agents' headquarters. They will not talk to press agents or reporters. Moore was formerly a postal-clerk on the Union Pacific Railroad. He has been taken to Laramie, Wyoming, for examination.

CAUGHT.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 19.—Special-Agents Stewart, Spurling, and Seybolt, of the Chicago Agency, yesterday arrested J. J. Moore at Riverside, near Fremont, Neb. He was brought here to-day, waived examination, and was held in $10,000 bail. The prisoner was, up to two months ago, a postal-clerk on the Union Pacific Railroad, running between Laramie City and Green River. He acknowledges to having given the money to Harmon for negotiation, and states that Harmon had no reason to think the money had been obtained dishonestly. The first arrest in this case was made Saturday last, and the officers are positive that they have the right man. They have also secured the entire amount stolen in the original money.

THE WHOLE STORY.

Information was received here in Chicago yesterday of the fact that John J. Moore, the man from whom Harmon confessed he got the $5,000 of stolen Canadian money, as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, had been arrested at Sidney, Neb., by Special-Agents Stuart and Seybolt, and was to be taken to Laramie, Wyo., for examination and trial. After having been "sweated" a little by the persons who made the arrest, he confessed, it is understood, that he had taken the money and turned it over to Harmon, and he expressed his willingness to go on with the officers to Laramie without going through the tedious process of securing a requisition. It appears that, although Special-Agent Furay had been suspecting Moore for some time, he did not leave Omaha for the purpose of making the arrest, but had gone up the road on another errand, and efforts to reach him by telegraph were unavailing. Stuart and Seybolt left Omaha yesterday morning and went out to Fremont, which point they reached about 2 in the afternoon, expecting to find their man there, that being his residence. In this, however, they were disappointed, but learned before the train left that he was up at Sidney, where a great friend of his, one of whose brothers is in the postal service, is engaged in freighting to the Black Hills. So they went on directly to Sidney, and caught their man as indicated above.

MOORE

is about 38 years of age, about five feet six inches in height, with brownish hair, of rather light complexion; a smart, versatile, active, shrewd fellow, a little too talkative, perhaps, but generally quite wide awake to his own interest, and competent to keep a secret. He lived for some time at Elkhorn, in Dodge County, which is west of Douglas, in which Omaha is situated, and acquired some little political standing as a wire-worker and manager of caucuses, and thus commended himself to Senator Hitchcock, who got him a place in the postal service. Though he was bright enough, and could have made a good clerk, he was more attentive to his Senatorial than his United States master, and was perpetually getting leaves of absence for the purpose of working up political business for the Senator. A number of the other clerks on the road kicked at this, and Moore was removed. Subsequently, along in the early summer of 1877, he was restored in some way through Hitchcock's influence, committed the robbery in August, and resigned soon afterwards. Prior to his resignation he had left Elkhorn and moved to Fremont, where he had some property. For a long time the run between Omaha and Ogden was one long stretch. A year or more ago, however, it was cut up into several sections, being now Omaha-Kearney, Kearney-Sidney, Sidney-Laramie, Laramie-Green River, Green River-Ogden. In the dividing up of the routes among the clerks,

THE LARAMIE-GREEN RIVER ONE

fell to Moore. It was one of the longest and most unpleasant of all the sub-sections. It is a stretch of 257 miles through the Bitter River country, making a trip of fifteen hours, the train which leaves Laramie at 5 o'clock in the afternoon reaching Green River at 8 on the following morning. On the run between Omaha and Kearney there are three clerks. On the other runs one clerk has charge of affairs. They are also all night runs. That is, the man who runs from Sidney to Laramie makes that run at night, has a day off, and then runs back the next night. So a postal-clerk on a run west of Kearney is alone and unmolested, and if he is not honest can practice whatever deviltry he pleases. For a person to steal money out of a registered package anywhere between New York and Kearney is a matter of extreme difficulty, if not utterly impossible. There are three or four clerks in the car, and it would take the co-operation of all to enable the job to be done. In the case of this particular package, it was opened, the money taken out, and three or four Cincinnati papers shoved in in the place of it. It was at first thought that a dummy package had been run in; but this was impracticable, because each package passes from hand to hand, is indorsed by the clerk who delivers it, and a receipt is also taken for it. The clerk who receives the package at Omaha receipts for it. When he delivers it to the next clerk at Kearney he receives a receipt for it, and also indorses the package. It would have been impossible for Moore to have gotten up a package, on the wrapper of which he could have forged all these indorsements of the many clerks who had handled the bundle between New York and Laramie. So he simply cut it open and put in these papers, doing it so dexterously that it was not noticed by the clerk at Green River, who receipted to Moore for it, or by the clerks who handled the package between Ogden and Fort Benton. Moore had probably conceived the idea of stealing this money from the fact that similar packages had passed through his hands. The firm at Fort Benton to which this one was sent had had ten others of the same kind, which had passed under Moore's observation. He probably was not aware of the fact that it was Canadian money until it was too late to make restitution. Had he known at the time what it was, it is doubtful whether he would have laid hands on it. He kept the money in his possession without attempting to use it, left the service, and settled down at Fremont. There he

BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH HARMON,

who was freighting. Harmon had occasion to go to St. Louis for the purpose of buying mules to be used in his business. Moore, it is said, loaned him this money to be used in the purchase, with the understanding that Harmon should have a large discount on it, if he succeeded in passing it off. Harmon didn't know directly where it came from, though he must have had his suspicions,—must have known that it was crooked.

The offense having been committed on the run between Laramie and Green River, which is in Wyoming, Moore was taken to Laramie instead of being brought back to Omaha. The officers reached there with him at 11:30 last night.

MOORE WAS NOT VERY POPULAR

among the clerks on the other routes owing, not merely to his habit of running off and attending caucuses when he ought to have been attending to his business, but to little tricks and devices by which he occasionally freed himself of labor at the expense of others. Owing to the mass of mail matter which passes over the road, it is customary, where it is utterly impossible for a clerk to get through with the distribution of the bags that he has, to turn over a certain number to the clerk on the next run, making a memorandum of the number thus turned over and the number which he himself has distributed. On one occasion Moore received thirty, certified that he had distributed fifteen, and had turned over fifteen to the next fellow. On subsequent examination it was ascertained that he had opened all the bags, dumped the contents of one set of fifteen into the other set of fifteen, and had turned over the consolidated mass to the next man as fifteen bags, not having really distributed one. Little things of this sort made him unpopular.

The Post-Office authorities here are exceedingly gratified over the success which has attended their well-laid schemes for the capture of the man who had evaded pursuit so long.

THAT $5 NOTE.

Deputy Special Agent Henshaw, accompanied by Frank Rose, visited the Merchants' Savings Institution to recover the five-dollar Bank of Montreal note which the latter had exchanged with that institution. Previous to the demand, the bank had sold it, with some other foreign currency, to Preston, Kean & Co. From the latter firm it was recovered by the Merchants' Savings, and by it turned over to the Post-Office authorities, each one of the parties through whose hands it passed placing his initials on it for future recognition. Rose indemnified the Merchants' Savings, and Henshaw now clingeth to the currency with more affection than a brother. It will be used as evidence in the proceedings against the parties criminally implicated in the theft.

A SAD TRAGEDY.

THE OUTGROWTH OF TRUE LOVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—The Lindell Hotel, one of the leading hotels of this city, was this morning the scene of a terrible tragedy, combining in a remarkable degree the elements of mystery and romance. At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there went to the hotel a young German couple, who desired to put up there and pass the night. One of them was a handsome young fellow of apparently the middle walks of life, the other a remarkably bright and beautiful girl, about 18 years of age. The young fellow registered his own name as John Gumbinger, and underneath he wrote the name Maggie Gumbinger.

THE HOTEL CLERK ASKED NO QUESTIONS,

gave the young fellow, who had evidently been drinking, though he was not markedly under the influence of liquor, the change out of the $20 bill which he flung down to pay for the entertainment, neither himself nor the young girl having any baggage with them. The young couple then went up to their room, No. 276, by the elevator, and that was about the last seen of them until at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It was not the last heard of them, however, as at about ten minutes past 6 o'clock this morning a Mr. Louis Bassard, a commercial traveler for a Cincinnati house, while lying awake in Room No. 277, heard a couple of sounds which seemed to him like either

REPORTS OF A PISTOL

or the sharp slamming of a door. At any rate, he took no notice of the occurrence, and did not mention it to anybody in the hotel, when he arose, a couple of hours later. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, however, one of the chambermaids of the hotel sought to gain admission to the room in which the young couple had passed the night, but though it was so late in the day, she found the door locked. She summoned assistance, and, in a few minutes, one of the porters arrived and climbed up the door and peeped into the room through the transom.

A TERRIBLE SIGHT

met his eye. The room is a double-bedded one, and on one of the beds lay the dead and bloody bodies of the man and girl. He shrank back in horror from the scene, and, jumping back to the passage, told one or two of the chambermaids who had been drawn by curiosity to the spot of what he had just beheld. The news traveled rapidly through the big caravansery, and in a short time the passage was crowded with the guests and help of the place. At the request of the proprietor, the porter climbed through the transom and opened the door, when the crowd which had gathered surged into the room and gazed upon

THE FEARFUL SPECTACLE

which presented itself. There was nothing disorderly in the chamber, nothing to indicate that there had been any struggle on the part of either of the dead people before the act of killing occurred. They were both found lying in the same bed, the girl on the inside, and both fully dressed, except that the young fellow had not got his coat on. In the right hand of the latter was a five-barreled Smith & Wesson revolver, of 38 calibre, two of the chambers of which had been emptied.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE BODIES,

the hemorrhage from which had been excessive, deluging the pillows and bed-clothes with gore, showed that the girl had been shot a little back of the left ear, and the man in the same place on the right side of his head. The girl lay on her back, her hands crossed upon her chest, with the fingers intertwining. In fact, her attitude was so peaceful that the deduction was irresistible that her companion had shot her first, and had taken time to arrange her figure and place the hands in position before he sent the second fatal bullet home.

THE UTMOST MYSTERY

enshrouded the affair for some hours after the discovery of the bodies, as no letter had been left by either of them, and no clew could be caught worthy of following up. A search among Gumbinger's pockets, however, revealed, among other things, the business card of Michael Leiter, a wealthy German who keeps a beer-saloon for the Uhrig Brewery, on the corner of Eighteenth and Market streets. A *Globe-Democrat* reporter went to the place, asked for

MR. LEITER,

and showed him the card, which, he explained, had been taken from the body of a young man who had committed suicide at the Lindell Hotel. The reporter also mentioned the name of Gumbinger, when Leiter at once announced that as the name of a young man who had been a barkeeper at his saloon until within a few days past. The reporter then mentioned the fact that the dead body of a young girl had been found beside him, when the old man threw up his arms, and, uttering a piercing shriek, cried out, "That's my daughter!

THAT'S MY DAUGHTER MAGGIE!"

The family, who live in the rear of the saloon, rushed in, and a very painful scene ensued, during which the story attached to the case leaked out. It appeared that Gumbinger, who was a very handsome and clever young fellow, though quite poor, had been for some time paying attention to Maggie Leiter, who received his advances with kindness. For some reason, probably because he was afraid of a rebuff from the old man on account of his property, the courtship was conducted on the sly, the father of the girl not learning about it until the 7th inst. When he did so he

BECAME VERY MUCH ENRAGED,

and discharged Gumbinger from his employ, telling him that he did so, not because he had courted his daughter, but because he had done so on the sly. The young man and Maggie both tried to soften him, but he was inexorable, and Gumbinger was sent on his way. Since then he had not gone near Leiter's house, though it is known that the young couple met, and, last Saturday, Gumbinger was heard to say that he intended to marry Maggie Leiter, whether her father was willing or not, and the only obstacle to the match was the dutiful feeling of the girl, who was opposed to taking a step which might alienate her from her father's affections. The first suspicion which was aroused in the Leiter family that Maggie intended to override their authority was caused by her absence since yesterday afternoon.

AT ABOUT 2 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY

she left home, stating that she intended to pay a visit to some friends in another part of the city known as Frenchtown, and, when she did not return over night, old Leiter remarked that it was all right—she had no doubt gone and got married to Gumbinger, and that while he regretted she had not married somebody more to his liking, he would not make any fuss about it when they came home.

HOPING AGAINST HOPE

that the companion in death of young Gumbinger might not, after all, prove to be his daughter, Leiter went to the Lindell Hotel, where a glance at the remains of the beautiful girl lying on the bed before him put an end to all hope. The scene when the father beheld for the first time the mangled and bloody remains of his fair child was a terrible one, the old man being with difficulty restrained from lifting it from the bed and clasping it in his arms. He had

NOTHING TO SAY AGAINST THE YOUNG MAN

who had too evidently been her destroyer, and whose life-blood mingled with hers in the bed-clothes in his sight. Various theories have been started as to the actual facts in the case, but there can hardly be any doubt that the whole affair was planned by Gumbinger deliberately, and carried out to execution without the connivance of the young girl. During the evening the young couple were seen in their room by several of the hotel employes, who state that the girl was quite lively, while Gumbinger, though he was very marked in his attentions to her, had a preoccupied expression, and did not bear himself altogether as a happy bridegroom, which they set down as the character he was playing. The only material point still unsettled in the case is, whether or not the couple got married yesterday morning previous to their taking quarters at the hotel as man and wife, but, though the Leiters have made researches, there has not been found any evidence to show that the ceremony had taken place. The Coroner held an inquest this afternoon on the bodies, and this evening that of the girl was conveyed to her parents' residence, while that of the young man was taken to the Morgue, whence it will be taken for burial by the Treubund Society, of which he was a member.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 19.—Putnam Blood has been on trial for a week past in the Circuit Court in this city on the charge of committing an outrage on his deaf and dumb daughter when she was but 13 years old. It is alleged that the crime was committed over three ago. The jury was kept out nearly seventy hours, the longest time ever known in the criminal history of this county, and then disagreed. The case and compelling the jury to consider it so long was the chief local excitement.

The examination of the man who calls himself Schrader, but who is alleged to be Murrell, the noted forger, was resumed to-day. Four witnesses were sworn who were quite positive in identifying the prisoner as Murrell, and the prosecution rested. The examination was adjourned to the 26th. It is not known whether any defense will be offered or not.

Reports come from Ionia that Edward B. Percival, Cashier of the Hubbardston Exchange Bank, is accused of a defalcation of $3,000 of moneys belonging to the Township of North Plains, in that county, which he had collected for the Township Treasurer and did not pay over. Percival was arrested on complaint of the Treasurer and gave bail. His friends say he will settle the matter satisfactorily. The affair is the chief topic of talk in Ionia County, as the accused has been one of the most honored and prominent citizens.

A MURDEROUS BLOW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 19.—An affray occurred at an early hour in a saloon on High street which will doubtless result in the death of one of the parties. A gambler named Cowdall entered the saloon slightly under the influence of liquor. The proprietor, Nick Reeb, became exasperated at some remark made by Cowdall, when the latter intimated that the difficulty could be settled outside. Friends interceded, and separated the parties. Reeb, who is a big bully, took advantage of the situation, and jumped upon his antagonist, who was a small man, knocking him to the pavement. Cowdall fell as though struck by lightning, blood issuing from his mouth, nose, and ears. Physicians were summoned and the injured man taken to his home, where he lies in a semi-unconscious state, with little hope of recovery. Reeb at once made off, and, although the police have made diligent search, his whereabouts is unknown.

A LOVER OF WOMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 19.—Last Saturday a man known as John Clark, who has been working around Midland for the past few weeks, was married to Miss Nellie Snyder, a young girl employed at Findlater's Hotel, in Midland. Yesterday the Sheriff of Midland County received a telegram from another wife at Lansing, requesting the arrest of Clark on a charge of bigamy. Clark got wind of the movement, and, hiring a livery rig to ride around town, drove through with his new wife to this city, reaching here at 1:30 this morning. An hour after the Sheriff arrived with a warrant for Clark for horse-stealing, found him in bed at the hotel, and, routing him from the bridal-couch, conducted him to jail. He was taken to Midland to-day.

BASE TREACHERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—James Lorimer Graham, a lawyer of considerable reputation, was arrested to-day on a charge of having fraudulently misapplied trust funds and property amounting to $7,000 placed in his care by Mrs. Elizabeth McCall, a widow 75 years old. Graham is Mrs. McCall's cousin, and has had charge of the estate since 1858. Her confidence in him was absolute, and she signed whatever papers he presented without reading them. Now she awakens to the loss of her property, held in her own right and for the benefit of her children, and charges that Graham has sold and disposed of it for his own purposes. Graham is held in default of $50,000 bail.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—Several days ago the Rev. J. G. Hood, of Shelby County, left Shelbyville for his home. That night his horse and buggy were found empty, and it was supposed that he had fallen into the river and drowned. The body was found this morning with three bullet-holes in the head, showing that murder had been committed. There is not the slightest clew to the perpetrators of the foul deed.

John Reno, the last of the famous Reno gang, who has just been pardoned out of the Missouri Penitentiary, passed through here to-night en route to Seymour for trial on a charge of robbing an Adams Express car on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad in 1876 of $25,000. He will undoubtedly be convicted.

HANGED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—J. W. Rover was hanged to-day at Reno, Nev., for the murder of J. N. Sharpe, near Winnemucca, April 8, 1875. Rover has had four trials, three of which resulted in conviction, and one in a disagreement by the jury. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the decision of the lower Court. As a last resort he was brought before a Commission of Lunacy, which was unable to agree. The sentence was executed at 2:40 p. m.

FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 19.—Julius Behr and his partner, Sol Hess, arrested at the instance of New York creditors for swindling and fraudulent bankruptcy, had their case continued until to-morrow, when they and Morris Field, arrested on the same charge, will have a hearing.

SENTENCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—In the United States Court to-day James L. Fox, Sr., chief of the Lincoln gang of counterfeiters, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

Osborn and Sells, the West York Post-Office burglars, were sentenced for a year, and numerous petty offenders received sentence.

ESCAPED.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 19.—John Wesley Harwood, who murdered his cousin on Christmas-Day, in Dundee, Mich., and Frank Randall, a notorious horse-thief, made their escape from the County Jail at Monroe, Mich., to-night, by overpowering the turnkey. A reward is offered by the Sheriff for their recapture.

DUNCAN HEARS IT NOT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—J. C. Merrill, owner of the schooner E. J. McKinnon, on which Duncan attempted to escape Sunday morning, was arrested to-day on a charge of felony for conspiring to facilitate Duncan's escape. He was released on $10,000 bail.

ARRESTED.

Bob King, colored, who shot and dangerously wounded his mistress, also Officer Restemeyer, some two weeks since, was arrested at Bradley's Landing, Ark., yesterday, by two colored officers of that place, brought here, and committed for trial.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Robert L. Case, the convicted President of the Security Life-Insurance Company, has been released from the Tombs on $25,000 bail, pending the issue of the argument for a stay of proceedings.

A CANDY POISONER.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—T. Herbert Chase has been found guilty of the poisonous adulteration of candy, and has appealed.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY CONCERT.

The Beethoven Society gave its second concert last evening at McCormick's Hall to a large audience, and with a large degree of success. At the very outset, Mr. Wolfsohn is to be credited with having made an elegant programme, not only very attractive in its individual numbers, but thoroughly harmonious and consistent. It opened with that delightful overture which Mendelssohn wrote to the legend of Melusine, the last of the series that included the "Midsummer Night," "The Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage," and the "Hebrides,"—this one the most delicate and characteristic of them all. What more appropriate instrumental work could have preluded the "Loreley," both legends being connected with the water-spirits of the Rhine? The "Loreley" was the second number. The Society has given it once before, but it is good enough to bear many a repetition. There are only four numbers to the operatic fragment,—the "Ave Maria,"—a soprano obligato to first and second soprano accompaniment; a spirited "Vintage Song" for mænnerchor; the finale to the first act, an instrumental introduction (allegro moderato), leading up to a responsive double chorus, invoking the Rhine fays; and a long and trying scena, set off against chorus, in which *Leonora*, the heroine, seeks for revenge against her false lover. The choral parts were excellently given, especially the "Vintage" number, which went off in dashing style. The soprano part was taken by Miss Alice Dutton, whom we do not remember to have heard in any important concert before. She has a voice of moderate strength and good range, which is essential in the "Lorely" music, that runs very high, and is set against a heavy accompaniment, and she sings with spirit and intelligence, but there is a want of resonance in her tone, so that she failed to express the full passion and dramatic intensity of the part, especially in the closing number, which requires an almost exceptional voice. The third number was a double one, including a fresh, breezy "Morning Song" and an "Elegy" by Raff, neither of which have been given here before. Their selection is creditable to Mr. Wolfsohn's good taste. Such music is healthy and bracing, and ought to be heard oftener. They are admirably instrumented, the themes being set into the accompaniment like a beautiful piece of mosaic work. The programme closed with five numbers from "Fidelio,"—first, the overture, the "Fidelio" being selected from the four. Second, the aria in the first act ("Die Hoffnung schon"), in which *Marcellina* tells the bliss of her love, which was sung by Mrs. Jewett with admirable voice and expression. Her conception of the aria and the fine dramatic spirit with which she invested it were alike creditable to her musical intelligence. She made the hit of the evening, and the success which she achieved was enthusiastically recognized by the audience, and richly deserved. The Canon Quartette, which followed the solo (Miss Dutton, Mrs. Jewett, Mr. Dexter, and Mr. Gill), was not altogether satisfactory, the tenor not being in strict tune and the voices not being well balanced. Mr. Gill, for the fourth number, sang *Rocco's* gold song ("Hat man nicht auch Geld daneben"), in which his worst failing was want of precision in keeping with the instrument. The last number was the finale to the last act, which describes the release of the prisoners and the rescue of *Florestan*, the solos being taken by Mrs. Jewett, Miss Dutton, and Messrs. Knorr, Dexter, Gill, and Martin. In this number the chorus did some excellent work, and sang with great spirit and power. As a whole, the Society is entitled to great credit. The sopranos have fallen off a little in strength and the tenors were at times a little "off," but the altos were very steady, and the basses have never sung with such full volume of tone or good effect, and the general result was a most enjoyable and satisfactory concert, with one of the best programmes Mr. Wolfsohn has ever given us. We congratulate him that his little army has graduated from the piano and can now sing with orchestra.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

There are some features in the present production of "The Two Orphans" at McVicker's Theatre specially deserving of note, and an important one, which the audience seem to heartily appreciate, is the excellence of the scenic accompaniments. We have seen this drama embroidered in all sorts of ways at various times and in all seasons, from the time it was first produced by the Union Square Company to the present era, and it is not saying anything extravagant to give the scenic artists, Malmsha and Rogers, the credit of having excelled in several respects the efforts of the original constructors of these desirable effects. The curtain rises on a beautiful architectural picture,—lofty buildings, with the towers of Notre Dame in the distance, the bridge across the Seine, the boats on the river,—all reflected through the mist which overhangs the city, and illumined by a gorgeous sunset; and this is followed in the second act by a finely-illuminated garden scene, occupying the entire stage, which makes one of the prettiest illusions ever seen on the Chicago stage. These are some of the picturesque beauties of this late production of a familiar play. The acting is deserving of sincere praise in a general sense as applied to the good taste in selecting the cast, and some members of the company have delighted the audience with unequivocal proofs of their artistic merits. Among these may be mentioned Miss Geraldine Maye, whose portrayal of the blind girl is as touching and truthful as any that has been witnessed, Miss Claxton not excepted. Physically Miss Maye is better qualified to play this part than Miss Claxton, being a fragile, delicate-looking girl, as *Louise* is represented to be; and artistically she is thoroughly competent, so that the representation is complete, and in every way satisfying to the sense as well as to the imagination. Mr. Learock renders the part of the *Chevalier* in a manly, chivalric style, and wins all the applause which the author has anticipated in the situations he has invented. There is no one, besides Marie Wilkins, who could play the part of *La Frochard* so unctuously as Mrs. Howard Rogers. Her impersonation of this abominable old wretch is just as good, and no better, than the one Mrs. Wilkins has impressed upon our memories, and it is not a copy either. Roland Reed makes more of *Picard* than any actor we have hitherto seen in the part, and Mr. Pearson is almost perfect in his representation of the *Count*. The weakest points in the cast are the *Jacques Frochard* and *Pierre*, both of which may be said to be conscientious efforts, and nothing more.

THE OTHER THEATRES.

Janauschek will present, for the first time in Chicago, her renowned impersonation of *Brunhild* at Hooley's Theatre this evening. This is said to be one of the finest achievements of her life, and it has received the warmest indorsement of the press and public.

Miss Rose Wood, at the New Chicago, will appear this evening as *Miss Multon*, in the play of that name. "Camille" will be given at the matinee this afternoon for the last time. Miss Wood has met with very flattering success thus far.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—In response to a request made by Mr. J. B. McCullagh, of the *Globe-Democrat*, McCullough, the tragedian, has consented to appear here shortly, and play in "Coriolonus" for the benefit of the widow of Ben De Bar, who has been left in anything but opulent circumstances. The benefit will be the most important theatrical event which ever occurred in this city, as the sympathies of all are with the widow of the recently-deceased manager.

ANCHORED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.—Charles P. Newberry, manager of the Jackits-Cheys Japanese Troupe, which has been playing here for a few days, left the city in a hurry to-day, and carried with him most of the funds belonging to the company, which is consequently at the Johnson House, with baggage under attachment. The performance of to-night was, therefore, indefinitely postponed.

RAILROADS.

THE SOUTHWESTERN RATE ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Southwestern Railroad Rate Association will not come off until next Wednesday. This meeting will be of considerable interest, inasmuch as it will in all probability be the final one before the dissolution of the pool. There are no hopes entertained any longer that the breach between the Chicago and St. Louis roads can be healed, the events of the last week or two having made a reconciliation almost impossible. The divertion of the Kansas City business to routes not belonging to the combination proves that this pool should never have been organized. While it has benefited the roads belonging to it to some extent by stopping the disastrous competition formerly carried on, yet there can be no doubt that it has greatly injured the business of Chicago and St. Louis, and particularly that of the former. Since the organization of the pool, the people of Kansas City have shown the most uncompromising hatred towards it, and discriminated against it whenever an opportunity offered, otherwise the shippers and packers of that city would never have thought of sending their goods by such a roundabout route as that announced in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and, in addition, contracting for nearly all the provision to be shipped from that place until next April. The fact that the people of Kansas City have managed to get an independent route from their city via the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and Wabash Railroads, shows the impracticability of such pools as that of the Missouri River combination. It will cost the roads belonging to the pool more than they have made during its existence to regain the business which they have lost on account of the competition of rival roads during the last few months.

It is probable that after the dissolution of the Southwestern Railroad Rate Association, the Chicago roads will combine so as to be able to meet the competition by the roads from other points unitedly, and it is understood that efforts are being made to retain the services of Mr. Crampton as the Kansas City Agent for the Chicago roads.

THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC.

J. M. Whitman, Receiver of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, has just filed his report of his receipts and disbursements for November and December, 1877, which is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Nov. 1	$24,150
Freight and passenger accounts	29,935
Express accounts	618
United States Government (mail)	939
Back charges on freight	2,330
Miscellaneous accounts	795
Total receipts	$58,769

DISBURSEMENTS.

For services	$14,664
Supplies	8,496
Back charges on freight	2,330
Rent and petty expenses	559
Legal expenses	356
Interest on Receiver's certificates	12,973
Construction of fence	412
Construction of Chicago & Northwestern Railroad crossing	5,290
Chicago & Pacific Railroad, old accounts	505
Switching	1,133
Miscellaneous accounts	1,321
Total expenditures	$48,044
Balance on hand	10,724

The usual reference to the Master in Chancery was made.

THE REDUCTION IN WEST-BOUND RATES.

The New York *Tribune* has the following in regard to the recent reduction in West-bound freight:

The announcement made exclusively in yesterday's *Tribune*, that the trunk lines had decided to reduce rates on West-bound freight, created considerable surprise among railroad men, as it was supposed that the matter had been kept secret among themselves and a few of their friends. In a number of cases, however, as soon as the action of the Brevoort-House meeting of Monday night became known on Tuesday, the representatives of the fast-freight lines advised their friends that it would be to their advantage not to make any more shipments for a day or two. From one person the information was confidentially passed to another, until by Tuesday evening it was generally known on Broadway among the freight agents that a reduction had been agreed upon.

The Baltimore & Ohio Company was not represented at the Brevoort-House meeting last Monday evening. A dispatch was received from the Company, however, yesterday, approving the action of the meeting in adopting a resolution to reduce the rates on West-bound freight to the basis given in yesterday's *Tribune*. Mr. Fink claimed yesterday that the consent of the Grand Trunk to the reduction should also be obtained, and a telegraphic correspondence was passing between Mr. Fink and the Grand Trunk and Vermont Central Managers during the day. Mr. Fink stated last evening that these Companies had not yet given their approval to the reduction. It was not generally believed, however, that this would have any effect upon the action of the trunk lines today. "What has the Grand Trunk to do with rates out of New York? The idea is too absurd to be considered," said a prominent railroad official yesterday.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Feb. 19.—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company's attempt to get the Iowa Legislature to grant them the Forty-third Parallel Land-Grant, thereby diverting the trade of Northern Iowa south, has stirred up every town in Northern Iowa. Meetings are being held everywhere entering protests against such legislation.

ITEMS.

Mr. N. Guilford, the Western Pool Commissioner, having exhausted the English vocabulary in his efforts to persuade the east-bound roads to stop the cutting of rates, is now studying French, in order to use the effect of this language upon the recalcitrants. If this will not do, he intends to talk "Dutch" with them.

It is officially stated that the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad's January earnings were $800,000 more than any previous month in the history of the Company, and the total earnings for the past four months aggregate $10,000,000.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 19.—The State Temperance Convention met at Werner Hall at 2:30 this afternoon, and was called to order by K. J. Hammond, Esq., President of the State Reform Club. A large number of delegates are in attendance from all parts of the State, and more are expected. The Convention has organized, and will proceed to business to-morrow. The Rev. A. H. Dean, of this city, delivered an address of welcome this evening.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 19.—The Murphy movement progresses in this city, and 6,000 persons have signed the blue-ribbon pledge. Work has been going on nightly since the 6th of January, and now there is no hall large enough to hold the people. The leader of the movement is Mrs. Elizabeth B. Russell, of Chicago. Meetings are held most of the time in the Opera-House, and successful outside meetings are being held in all parts of the county and vicinity.

STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—In the Senate this morning bills passed for water-pipes from the University to the State Capitol; appropriating $185,000 to the Blind Asylum; providing for taxing fire-insurance companies 2 per cent for local fire departments; appropriating $8,000 to the Superintendent of Public Property for stationery; regulating the time for holding special terms of courts in the Sixth Judicial Circuit; relating to the registration of marriages, births, and deaths.

In the Assembly, bills were concurred in refunding $2,380 to Mineral Point unjustly taxed; appropriating $700 for a monument to the late Gov. Harvey.

A resolution adopting the views of Bob Ingersoll as the sentiments of the Assembly was laid on the table.

Bills were concurred in relative to the collection of special taxes in certain cases; authorizing Barrow County to issue bonds for the payment of outstanding indebtedness; granting certain benefits to others than the Farm Land Mortgage Company.

At the afternoon session of the Assembly in Committee of the Whole, an amendment to the Game law was adopted forbidding the hunting of woodcock, prairie chickens, partridges, or snipe with dogs.

The Republican legislative caucus to nominate a candidate for additional Supreme Court Judge was held in the Agricultural Rooms tonight. The first informal ballot resulted: Frisbie, 18; Carter, 18; Cassady, 6; Morris, 8; Stewart, 6; Hastings, 3; Taylor, 14; Cousins, 2; Vindsor, 3. On the third formal ballot the vote stood: Frisbie, 1; Carter, 30; Cassady, 1; Stewart, 1; Taylor, 35. At the announcement of the vote the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Judge David Taylor is an eminent lawyer, a resident of Fond du Lac. He is about 50 years old, and will make one of the best Judges on the bench.

The Democrats will hold their caucus tomorrow evening. Among the names mentioned it will fall to either Gen. George B. Smith, the Hon. S. W. Pinney, of Madison, or James G. Jenkins of Milwaukee.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—A petition in voluntary bankruptcy was filed to-day by Benjamin F. Short, of Tallula, Menard County.

Maj. R. M. Woods, Insurance Examiner, telegraphs the State Auditor from Chicago that the State's Attorney has dismissed the case against him, wherein he was charged with collusion with the officers of the late Protection Life-Insurance Company. The reinstatement of Maj. Woods as Examiner will follow shortly, it is expected.

The Rev. Robert Nourse was this evening installed as pastor of the First Congregational Church here, after passing a theological examination this afternoon by the Congregational Council.

Be True to Your Teeth

and they will be true to you. Never will you need false ones if you use Sozodont morning and evening. It imparts indestructibility to the enamel, keeps it white and spotless, and wonderfully improves the breath.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "*Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime,*" without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877.

This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as *an excellent medicine* for such complaints. Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,
Dear Sir: Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.
Respectfully, MRS. A. BALLARD.
1011 West Jefferson-st.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from General Debility and Nervous Prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and, under its persistent use, I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and, as long as I live, I never expect to find a better. Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey-st., Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from the Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:
HYDE PARK, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.
Dear Sir: About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later, I was attacked by typhoid-fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard, I gained some confidence in VEGETINE.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and, for nine months, I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling, as large as my fist, gather on another part of my body.

I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with Scrofula or Kidney Disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take VEGETINE, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations, I am yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Larger Currency-Orders from the Wheat Districts---Clearings, $2,700,000.

Prices in 1877 and Since 1861—The Latin Union---Chicago-City and Cook-County Bonds.

The Produce Markets Rather Less Active—A Firmer Feeling in Most Departments.

Provisions and Grain Tend Upwards--Hogs Easier--Stocks of Grain in Store and Afloat.

FINANCIAL.

There were larger orders from the wheat districts of Iowa and Minnesota for currency. Rediscounts were not much in request. The applications from the customers of the banks for accommodation were limited to small amounts, and aggregated less than the payments, and considerably less than the loanable means. Discount lines are decreasing, and the banks continue to pursue the most conservative policy in the acceptance of paper.

New York exchange was quoted at 50@60c per $1,000 discount. Clearings were $2,700,000.

PRICES IN 1877, 1878, AND 1860.

A calculation has been made by the *Public* to determine the movement in prices in the past year and since 1860. It is based upon the New York prices of more than sixty leading commercial staples, and the Chicago prices of meat. The result of the comparisons is to show a decline of 10 per cent in prices in 1877, and of a fraction over 2 per cent since 1860. The method of the *Public's* calculations is to estimate the quantities of each article entering into consumption, and then, on the supposition that the quantity of each article thus estimated was bought at the prices of the dates taken for comparison, to multiply the quantities by the prices. The following table gives a summary of the calculations:

	1877.	1878.	1860.
Breadstuffs	$1,290,100,000	$1,241,500,000	$1,678,500,000
Hay and wool	427,800,000	398,300,000	674,000,000
Cotton, tobacco, rice, and hemp	316,163,000	286,401,000	275,280,000
Beef, fresh and packed	138,308,000	114,250,000	101,800,000
Pork and hog products	180,625,000	113,280,000	134,890,000
Butter and cheese	172,000,000	129,080,000	106,150,000
Iron and coal	121,630,000	116,760,000	159,040,000
Sugar and molasses	232,700,000	168,540,000	164,700,000
Leather, lime, linseed oil	117,808,000	101,340,000	82,490,000
Coffee	64,000,000	57,600,000	36,800,000
Whisky	70,800,000	64,653,000	16,302,000
Petroleum	31,300,000	24,975,000	
Ashes, fruits, hops	24,700,000	26,570,000	20,080,000
Lead, salt, turpentine	17,640,000	12,160,000	17,070,000
Fish	7,820,000	7,620,000	5,730,000
Totals 1877 and 1878	$3,211,186,000	$2,877,530,000	
Totals 1878 and 1860		$1,854,665,000	$1,895,462,000

To make the comparison between 1878 and 1860, petroleum is thrown out, as it was not a considerable product in 1860. Other corrections are made which bring the figures for 1877 down to $1,854,665,000. This calculation shows that present prices have now gone below the specie level of 1860.

THE LATIN UNION.

If not terminated before Jan. 1, 1879, the Latin Union will continue indissoluble for fifteen years longer. The recent debate in the French Senate on the bill to continue the suspension of silver coinage in France disclosed the determination of the Government to insist that the terms of the Union be modified if France is to remain a member. It is not yet settled whether the delegates will meet in this month or in October. When the meeting is held a thorough discussion of the question of the double and single standards will be had. The Paris correspondent of the London *Economist* states the objections of the French Government to the present working of the Union. He says:

The Convention is found to be disadvantageous to France, and especially with regard to countries like Italy, in which specie payments are suspended. Neither France, Belgium, nor Switzerland coined any silver in 1877, but Italy did to the full amount of her contingent. All this coin finds its way to France, and circulates at 10 per cent more than its real value. France has, indeed, a right, by an article of the Convention, to return this coin to Italy at its nominal value; but the bank notes she would receive in exchange for it are not convertible into gold, and are as much depreciated as the silver. The same with Belgium and Switzerland. The silver coin circulates reciprocally in either country; but as the current of specie is toward France, her silver currency is increased by that coined in the other countries of the Union, as well as by that she may coin herself. This accounts for the large proportion of silver coin in the Bank of France reserve, of which there is 867,000,000 of silver to 909,000,000 of gold. It is roughly estimated by competent persons that of that total of 1,776,000,000, at least 500,000,000 must consist of foreign coin having a legal circulation in France under convention, or by toleration, such as the gold and silver of the countries of the Latin Union, and the four- and eight-florin Austrian gold pieces, etc. The sovereigns, eagles, imperials, etc., not corresponding in value to the French gold pieces, and not being current, are reckoned with the bullion.

NEW ZEALAND FINANCES.

The finances of New Zealand are not in an encouraging state. The Premier, Sir George Grey, asserted at the last session of the Colonial Parliament that the Colony was hopelessly bankrupt, and the Colonial Treasurer says the current expenditures are $10,000 a day greater than the receipts. The public debt of New Zealand was $69,485,925, Dec. 31, 1875. The financial statement of 1877-'78 shows that there was an outstanding floating debt of $4,160,000. The Government was authorized by the Legislature to issue a new loan of $12,500,000, of which part is to pay off the floating debt, and the rest to build public improvements. The revenue for 1877-'78 is estimated at $18,495,800, and the expenditures at $29,376,100. This debt-accumulating, Micawber-disregarding community has a population estimated at about 500,000 men and women. Its total exports for 1875, the latest returns at hand, were only $27,379,220, or less than the expenditures of 1877-'8! The area that has to support this expenditure and is mortgaged for it to British capitalists is only 102,000 square miles, two-thirds of which are fitted for agriculture and grazing.

MORTALITY AMONG BANKERS.

The first six weeks of 1878 are remarkable for the number of deaths among bankers. Since Jan. 1 have died: John Q. Jones, of the Chemical National Bank, of New York; John G. Deshler, of the Franklin National Bank, Columbus, O.; Benjamin E. Bates, of the National Bank of Commerce, Boston, John McDonnell, of the First National Bank, New York; Henry C. Hill, Gardner, Mass., Savings Bank; C. R. Lebos, Middlesex County, Conn., Bank; and, among foreign bankers, Baron Raphael Erlanger, head of the well-known house of Erlanger Bros., of Paris.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Silver half-dollars were at a discount of 8 per cent in San Francisco in April, 1876. They were selling last week at 3½ per cent discount. The amount of subsidiary silver coined at the Carson and San Francisco Mints in 1876 and 1877 has been $15,950,350. The amount exported in those two years was $10,927,100, leaving a balance in California of $5,023,250. The amount in California is said by the California papers to be greater than is needed.

FALSE REPORTS BY MINING COMPANIES.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a law making the utterance of false reports by any corporation a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. A bill introduced into the California Legislature, in accordance with the recommendations of Gov. Irwin, requires regular reports under oath, punishes false statements as perjury, and makes the corporations liable to a forfeiture of not less than $1,000 nor more than $100,000 for failing to report as required.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 101⅛@101¼ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 98¾@99⅞ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	482½	484½
Belgium	519⅜	516¼
France	519⅜	516¼
Switzerland	519⅜	516¼
Germany	94¾	95¾
Holland	39¾	40¾
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¾
Sweden	....	27¾
Denmark	....	27¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	105¾	106⅛
United States 5-20s of '65	103⅛	103⅜
United States 5-20s of '67	105¾	106
United States 5-20s of '68	108⅜	108¾
United States 10-40s	107⅛	107⅜
United States new 5s of '81	103⅞	104
United States 4½s	103⅜	....
United States 4s	101⅛	....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

The decision of the Supreme Court with regard to Chicago city certificates has had the effect of alarming holders of Chicago City and Cook County bonds in Eastern cities. Considerable quantities have been offered by telegraph, and inquiries are constantly received by letter inquiring whether these bonds are affected by the recent decision. The result is seen in the lower quotations we record this morning. There is not much probability of any serious decline in prices, as there are local capitalists to take all that are offered at a bargain. The quotations for local securities yesterday were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per bonds	....	*108
Chicago City 7 per cent Sewerage	....	*108
Chicago City 7 per cent Water-Loan	*107¾	*108¾
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	....	*108
North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park)	* 98	....
City Railway (South Side)	150	....
City Railway (West Side)	....	175
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
Traders' Insurance Company	....	116
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company	....	145
West Division R. R. 7 per cent certf's	*103¾	*104¾

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Gold opened at 101⅜, and closed at 101¼. Carrying rates, 4½@3.

Silver at London, 54 5-16d. Here silver bars are 119 in greenbacks and 117¼ in gold. Silver coin, ¾@1¼ discount.

Governments were weak.

Railroad bonds were generally steady.

State bonds were dull. Tennessees were lower.

At opening, the stock market was extremely dull, and changes in the entire list were only ⅛@¼, except in cases of Panama, which advanced to 130 bid, and Western Union, which declined from 76 to 75¾, and rose to 76⅝. The dullness continued until the close of business, and prices were without quotable change, except for Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, which declined from 22 to 20, and recovered to 20½. The decline was due to the fact that Judge Donohue to-day issued an order on a petition of E. C. Benedict through his attorney, James T. Worthington, directing the Western Union Telegraph Company to show cause why it should not be enjoined from making any further payments to the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company under an arrangement for pooling gross receipts made between the two companies in August last. Lake Shore was strong throughout the day at 61¼@61⅞, closing at the highest price. Transactions were 31,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Lake Shore, 2,600 St. Paul preferred, 12,000 Lackawanna, 1,600 Delaware & Hudson, and 6,000 Western Union.

The annual election of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company resulted in two changes in the Directory. The Secretary, Mr. Odell, resigned on account of ill health. The officers elected were: Samuel Sloan, President; Fred F. Chambers, Secretary; and Frederick H. Gibbons, Treasurer.

Money 4@6, closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Customs receipts, $384,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $267,000.

Clearings, $29,000,000.

Produce exports for the week, $7,283,000.

Sterling dull; long, 482; short, 484.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	106⅝	New 4½s	103⅛
Coupons, '65, new	103⅛	New 4 per cent	101⅛
Coupons, '67	106⅛	10-40s, reg	105
Coupons, '68	108⅝	Coupons	107⅛
Coupons, new 5s	103⅞	Currencies	117⅛

STOCKS.

W. Union Tel	76¾	C., C., C. & I	32
Quicksilver	17½	New Jersey Central	16¼
Quicksilver pfd	129	Rock Island	99⅜
Pacific Mail	23⅛	St. Paul	37⅜
Mariposa Land	101⅜	St. Paul pfd	69
Mariposa pfd	102	Wabash	15¾
Adams Express	100¼	Ft. Wayne	88
Wells-Fargo	84⅛	Terre Haute	3⅛
American Express	48¼	Terre Haute pfd	10
United States Ex	49⅜	Chicago & Alton	76¾
New York Central	105¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	101
Erie	9⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅛
Erie pfd	21⅛	Lake Shore	47⅜
Harlem	140½	D., L. & W	47⅜
Michigan Central	39¾	A. & P. Telegraph	20⅛
Panama	130	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Union Pacific	67⅛	C., B. & Q	105
Lake Shore	61⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo	10⅛
Illinois Central, ex div	73¾	Central Pacific bonds	104⅜
Cleve. & Pitts	76¾	Union Pacific bonds	104⅜
Northwestern	35⅛	U. P. land-grant	104⅜
Northwestern pfd	61⅛	U. P. Sinking Fund	97⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	36¾	Virginia, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	35	Missouri, 6s	105⅜
Virginia 6s, old	30		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—Gold, 101⅜@101⅝.

Sight exchange on New York at par.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 490½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Consols, money, 95 11-16; account, 95¾.

United States Bonds—'65s, 103¼; '67s, 107⅛; 10-40s, 106¼; new 5s, 105¼.

Erie, 9⅞; preferred, 22½.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Rentes, 110f 30c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Feb. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Vernon av, 154 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated Feb. 14	$ 3,000
Sloan st, 75 e of Noble st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 19	200
Hubbard st, n e cor of Elizabeth st, s f, 25x99 ft, improved, dated Nov. 24, 1877	3,500
South Water st, 54 ft e of State st, n f, undivided 1-5 of 27x140 ft, dated Feb. 19	1,200
Walnut st, 356 ft e of Sheffield av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 19	800
Thirtieth st, 131½ ft e of State st, n f, 24x173½ ft, improved, dated Feb. 11	5,000
Pacific av, 100 ft n of Polk st, w f, 100x105 ft, improved; also, West Washington st, 120 ft w of Union st, n f, 30x186 9-10 ft, improved, dated Feb. 18 (Lazarus Silverman to Samuel Tod)	20,000
Napoleon place, n w cor of Butler st, s f, 29 8-10x124 9-10 ft, dated June 29, 1877	1,650
West Monroe st, 200 ft w of Desplaines st, n f, 25x190 ft, with building No. 140, dated Dec. 27, 1877	6,000
South Halsted st, 75 ft n of Maxwell st, w f, 50x112 ft; also West Twelfth st, 28 ft e of Union st, n f, 25x109 ft, dated Feb. 18	10,000
Same property as the above, dated Feb. 18	10,000
North LaSalle st, 119¾ ft n of Carl st, e f, 25x161 4-10 ft, improved, dated Feb. 16	5,100

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	12,710	7,255	13,292	6,917
Wheat, bu	94,231	7,680	63,930	10,172
Corn, bu	97,362	101,020	57,961	28,374
Oats, bu	53,355	41,286	27,250	21,794
Rye, bu	2,557	2,557	400	1,296
Barley, bu	11,376	27,331	6,424	5,569
Grass seed, lbs	203,765	384,659	227,621	260,492
Flax seed, lbs	111,500	19,180	74,268	22,400
B. corn, lbs	12,000	20,000	51,500	530
C. meats, lbs	291,630	223,300	5,234,922	2,325,704
Beef, tcs	....	....	100	....
Beef, brls	....	....	82	....
Pork, brls	540	895	2,245	1,698
Lard, lbs	134,450	22,200	1,127,705	184,610
Tallow, lbs	86,370	74,138	....	16,050
Butter, lbs	101,814	60,155	114,299	65,454
Dre'd hogs, No	1,173	3,222	185	1,387
Live hogs, No	24,618	8,748	3,079	2,457
Cattle, No	4,865	3,327	841	1,355
Sheep, No	280	793	186	354
Hides, lbs	127,231	177,088	135,610	300,446
Highwin's, brls	50	76	....	120
Wool, lbs	1,220	81,552	86,460	121,611
Potatoes, bu	204	1,078	12	....
Coal, tons	4,090	4,722	1,040	773
Hay, tons	170	68	20	10
Lumber, m. ft	259	301	1,192	1,423
Shingles, m	720	160	223	175
Salt, brls	2,000	160	3,252	1,092
Poultry, lbs	86,150	47,705	117,969	162,913
Poultry, coops	....	4	....	....
Game, pkgs	....	3	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	287	239	7	557
Cheese, bxs	1,807	235	888	137
G. apples, brls	136	1,584	10	570
Beans, bu	124	980	60	136

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 3,284 bu wheat, 2,596 bu corn, 683 bu oats, 804 bu rye, 6,916 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 11 cars No. 2 do, 30 cars No. 2 soft spring, 11 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected (61 wheat); 13 cars high-mixed corn, 20 cars new do, 22 cars new mixed, 15 cars No. 2 corn, 66 cars rejected, 24 cars no grade (160 corn); 2 cars No. 1 oats, 14 cars No. 2 white, 17 cars No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected (34 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye, 6 cars No. 2 barley, 10 cars extra No. 3 do, 9 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 9 cars no grade (34 barley). Total, 292 cars, or 120,000 bu. Inspected out: 39,827 bu wheat, 51,903 bu corn, 3,635 bu oats, 451 bu rye, 11,661 bu barley.

The direct foreign exports from Chicago last week included 4,110 brls flour, 158,976 bu wheat, 81,983 bu corn, 5,028 bu barley, 887 brls and 25 other pkgs pork, 12,034 boxes meats, 2,205 cases canned do, 4,634 tcs lard, 625 other pkgs do, 480 brls beef, 148 brls tongues, 636 pkgs butter and cheese, 303 brls tallow, 1,200 brls alcohol, 46,123 lbs oil cake, 197,194 lbs seeds, 34,000 lbs hops, and 3,752 brls oat-meal.

Rail freights were quiet and nominally unchanged, at 22½c per 100 lbs of grain to New York. Through rates to Liverpool are reported to be about 9c per bu lower than they were sixty days ago, which is a most important point in comparing prices for shipment. In consequence of this there is a profit in shipping wheat to the old country in spite of recent weakness. Liverpool rates were quoted yesterday at 58c in specie per 100 lbs of grain, and 67c for provisions.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the aggregate exports of provisions from the Atlantic seaboard from Oct. 27 to Feb. 9, inclusive:

	1877-'78.	1876-'77.
Pork, lbs	17,313,600	20,716,000
Bacon and hams, lbs	187,866,975	190,393,790
Lard, lbs	105,904,964	78,782,883
Total	311,085,539	289,892,673

The above figures for meats require a little explanation. The purchases for exports were very large in the autumn of 1876, and the product of a heavy October packing mostly went forward in November of that year. These conditions did not obtain in 1877, the summer supply having been a liberal one, while severe losses in 1876 had made buyers for future more cautious. It is probable that of the meats cut during the winter months, that is, after the close of October, a much larger quantity has been exported this year than last. An unusual proportion of our early cut meats went this season to the supply of the South instead of to Europe.

It may naturally be inferred from the above figures, however, that the European markets are not loaded down with meats, and can take big quantities yet, as the lower prices now ruling furnish an immense stimulus to increased consumption.

The leading produce markets were generally firmer yesterday, and steadier than might have been expected, seeing that the British markets were weak on breadstuffs, and New York was dull. But our receipts of grain were small, and the weather seemed to be turning again to a phase of softening, which threatened small receipts in the future. It was also remembered that our decline was much more severe than that on the other side of the Atlantic, and a reaction was only natural, though the news of the morning certainly contained no additional war arguments, and generally regarded as pacific in tone. The weekly statement also showed no material increase in our stocks of grain, which are small for this part of the year, and can scarcely be expected to augment much during the next six or seven weeks, which is usually a season of stormy weather.

Dry-goods jobbers were doing a fairly satisfactory business—satisfactory because in excess of past seasons at a corresponding period, and because prices of all staple and seasonable goods are unequivocally firm. There was a liberal movement in staple and fancy groceries, and the general tone of the market was firm. No changes were visible in the market for butter and cheese. Both of those staple articles were firmly held when of desirable quality. Dried fruits met considerable attention, and, excepting raisins,—which were lower,—previous quotations were well supported. The fish trade remains without much animation, and prices still lean in buyers' favor. Oils were quoted as before, carbon being unsettled, linseed and turpentine firm, and other lines about steady. Leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood were reported quiet and unchanged.

The lumber market was steady, under a moderate demand from the local and country trade. Snow has fallen in some parts of Southern Michigan in sufficient quantity to improve the condition of the roads and make fair sleighing. Metals and hardware were quiet and steady. Wool was selling in small lots at the gvien quotations, which are seldom departed from in making sales. The stock is light, and will all be needed before the time for the new clip. The hide market was unchanged. Seeds were rather less active, but steady, except clover, which broke 25c per bu under heavy offerings, with little demand, the export movement having fallen off, and the domestic trade is light. Poultry was in good request, scarce, and firm. Eggs were easier.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of the grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

	Feb. 16, 1878.	Feb. 9, 1878.	Feb. 17, 1877.
Wheat—			
No. 2 W. W. new	......	......	402
No. 2 red	717	717	2,884
No. 3 winter	1,838	1,838	4,252
Rejected winter	382	382	1,713
No. 1 spring	23,196	19,119	7,639
No. 2 spring	808,987	818,804	2,881,409
No. 3 spring	65,116	70,163	199,671
Rejected spring	11,624	20,703	81,587
No grade spring	346	702	373
No. 1 hard spring	86,939	102,172	47,597
No. 2 hard spring	364,539	361,278	189,914
Total	1,363,684	1,395,880	3,417,723
Corn—			
No. 1	20,434	20,434	8,375
No. 2	74,606	57,818	1,741,212
Rejected	48,284	46,211	240,677
No grade	669	3,172	732
High mixed	380,487	372,894	180,795
Yellow	12,975	12,975	748
New mixed	22,701	23,977	276,227
New high mixed	25,884	31,620	165,326
Total	535,860	568,321	2,614,112
Oats—			
No. 2	205,371	191,646	529,642
Rejected	7,240	7,877	74,653
No grade	......	......	4,338
No. 2 white	46,715	48,686	72,709
Total	259,326	248,209	681,342
Rye—			
No. 1	34,061	34,057	23,798
No. 2	149,769	151,614	228,903
Rejected	2,443	2,823	7,031
No grade	770	770	770
Total	187,043	189,264	260,496
Barley—			
No. 1	21,836	21,836	......
No. 2	11,812	11,812	215,594
New do	581,051	575,752	298,043
No. 3	2,611	2,232	11,216
New No. 3	22,236	26,991	343,888
Rejected	......	......	79,741
Extra No. 3	74,101	73,070	......
Feed	10,287	5,709	......
Total	723,934	717,402	948,482

Total of all kinds in store, 3,119,847 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 32,196 bu wheat, 2,221 bu rye; and an increase of 17,539 bu corn, 11,117 bu oats, 5,532 bu barley. Total increase, 771 bu.

The above noted quantities of hard wheat includes 57,778 bu No. 1 Minnesota, and 11,285 bu No. 2 do.

Also, afloat last Saturday in the harbor at this port, 12,515 bu No. 1 soft spring, 176,165 bu No. 2 do, 46,716 bu No. 3 do, 7,076 bu No. 1 hard wheat, 14,269 bu No. 2 do (256,741 wheat); 251,618 bu No. 2 corn, 3,108 bu rejected, 71,171 bu high-mixed (325,897 corn); 133,253 bu No. 2 oats, 22,689 bu No. 2 white (155,942 oats). Total afloat, 738,580 bu.

Milwaukee warehouses are stored with 667,595 bu of wheat; 3,701 bu of corn; 33,842 bu of oats 111,287 bu of rye, and 471,144 bu of barley.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Feb. 19.—Receipts—Flour, 18,376 brls; wheat, 128,700 bu; corn, 52,372 bu; oats, 2,893 bu; corn meal, 1,277 pkgs; rye, 6,704 bu; barley, 15,950 bu; Malt, 6,430 bu; pork, 1,445 pkgs; beef, 2,168 pkgs; cut meats, 6,090 pkgs; lard, 16,604 pkgs; whisky, 875 brls.

Exports—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 139,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs, Feb. 19: McQuaid & Monheimer Bros., 2½ casks brandy, 1½ casks gin; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 2 cases books; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 6 cases dry goods; Andersen, Olsen & Co., 7 cases dry goods; The Chicago Stamping Co., 238 boxes tin-plate; Fowler Brothers, 115 sacks salt. Amount collected, $6,481.32.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active all round, and rather irregular. The early market was tame and inclined to weakness, owing to a firmer reduction in the prices of hogs at the Stock-Yards and in meats and lard in Liverpool. But our market for product had declined the previous afternoon, and holders were not disposed to follow it further in the descending scale of prices. The trading was chiefly local, orders for shipment being apparently light.

MESS PORK—Was in light demand till near the end of the session, declining 5c per brl, but improved 15c, and closed about 7½c above the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 3,000 brls seller March at $10.12½@10.27½; 13,000 brls seller April at $10.27½@10.42½; and 750 brls seller May at $10.50. Total, 16,750 brls. The market closed steady at $10.20@10.25 for spot; $10.20@10.22½ seller February; $10.22½@10.25 seller March; $10.37½@10.40 seller April; and $10.50@10.55 seller May.

Prime mess was quoted at $9.25@9.50, and extra prime at $8.00.

LARD—Was in better demand, and advanced 7½@10c per 100 lbs, closing about 5c higher than the previous afternoon. Sales were reported of 500 tcs spot at $7.25; 500 tcs do at $7.22½; 4,750 tcs seller March at $7.20@7.30, and 7,250 tcs seller April at $7.30@7.40. Total, 13,000 tcs. The market closed steady at $7.22½@7.25 spot or seller February; $7.25@7.27½ seller March; $7.35@7.37½ seller April; and $7.45@7.47½ seller May.

MEATS—Were quiet, and some descriptions easier, though there was no material change in quotation except on short ribs, which were 5c per 100 lbs lower. Sales were reported of 100 tcs sweet pickled shoulders at 4⅛c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 6⅛c; 20,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 5⅛c; 4,000 pcs do (20 lbs) at 5c; 550,000 lbs short ribs at $5.32½@5.35 for April; and $5.42½ for May; 500 boxes long and short clears at $5.45. The following table shows the closing prices per 100 lbs on the principal cuts of meats:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and sh. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.50	$5.22½	$5.27½	$5.42½
Boxed	3.62½	5.35	5.40	5.55
March, boxed	3.62½	5.35	5.40	5.55
April, boxed	3.75	5.47½	5.52½	5.67½

Long clears quoted at $5.12½ loose, and $5.25 boxed; Cumberlands, 5⅛@6c boxed; long cut hams, 7⅛@8c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 6⅛@6⅝c for 16 and 15 lb averages; green hams, 5⅛@6c for same averages; green shoulders, 3¾c.

Bacon quoted at 5⅛@5⅝c for shoulders, 6@6⅛c for short ribs, 6⅛@6⅝c for short clears, 8@8⅝c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4⅛@6c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.00@10.00 for mess; $10.00@11.00 for extra mess; and $15.00@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7⅛@7⅛c for city, and 7@7⅛c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. Such foreign orders as were sent here when the British fleet was ordered to Constantinople, and had not already been filled, were mostly withdrawn last Saturday, and shippers were practically out of the market yesterday, while local buyers took hold sparingly, but holders were firm at former prices. Sales were reported of 50 brls winters at $6.25; 1,155 brls spring extras, chiefly at $5.10@5.25; 300 brls spring superfines at $2.80@2.85; and 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,605 brls. The market closed at the following range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $6.50@7.00; good to prime brands of winters, $5.50@6.00; choice to fine spring, $5.50@6.00; fair to good spring, $4.50@5.00; low spring, $3.00@3.50; fair to good Minnesota springs, $5.00@5.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $6.00@6.50; patent springs, $6.50@8.00; low grade, $2.50@3.50; rye, $3.00@3.25; buckwheat, $3.00@3.50.

BRAN—Was active and firm. Sales were 80 tons at $12.50 per ton on track, and $12.50@12.75 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 40 tons at $11.75@13.50 per ton.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $11.75 per ton.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at about $12.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was rather less active, but firmer, advancing 1c per bu, and closing ⅜c above the latest prices of Monday. The British markets were easier, cargoes being quoted 6d@1s per quarter lower, with very little inquiry at the decline, and New York was dull, but our receipts were small, only 61 car-loads being inspected into store, and our stock last week was decreased over 32,000 bu by a free shipping movement, induced by low freights, and relatively favorable quotations from the other side of the Atlantic. There was also a good shipping demand yesterday which held gilt-edged receipts up to within about 1c of the premium over regular storage. This incited a steadier feeling among holders of futures, and there was a better demand by parties who looked for a decided reaction from recent weakness, deeming the conditions favorable to strength in wheat, whether there be war or not. The continued smallness of the visible supply is simply astounding to those who have believed we were going to be overwhelmed this winter with wheat from a 360,000,000 bu crop. Seller March opened at about $1.05, with rumors of early sales as low as $1.04¾, advanced to $1.06, receded to $1.05¾, improved to $1.06¼@1.06⅜, and closed steady at $1.05¾. Seller April was quiet at $1.05¾@1.06⅛c, closing at $1.06⅛. Seller May was nominal at about 3c above March. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, was quiet at ⅛@⅜c below March, closing at $1.05⅝. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 and No. 1 spring closed at $1.07, and No. 3 do at $1.01½@1.01¾, the inside in Central Elevators. Spot sales were reported of 13,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.07@1.07¼; 3,400 bu No. 3 at $1.01½@1.01¾; 800 bu rejected at 88c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 90@1.04. Total, 19,200 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was quiet and unchanged. Sales were 800 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.07½, and 400 bu by sample at $1.10@1.12.

CORN—Was firmer, and moderately active, but chiefly for May delivery. The market for that month advanced ⅜c, and closed ⅛c higher than Monday evening, while regular closed 1⅛c higher. Liverpool and New York were dull, but our receipts were smaller, and there were rumors to the effect that several cribs had been overhauled in the country and found to contain scarcely anything but damaged corn. Some operators thought that a large proportion of the corn that has been cribbed this winter will not inspect above rejected, as the weather conditions have been persistently unfavorable, and the result is likely to be more difficulty in filling contracts for No. 2 than was expected by the sellers at the time of sale. Hence a better demand from shorts yesterday, independently of sympathy with wheat, and sample lots were active under a fair inquiry for shipment. Seller May opened at 42⅛c, advanced to 43⅛c, and closed at 42⅞c. Seller March opened at 41c, advanced to 41⅞c, and closed at 41⅛c. Seller April was quiet at 41⅜@42⅛c; and seller the month, or regular No. 2, at 40⅞@41⅛c—the latter closing at 41⅛c. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 and high-mixed closed at 41⅛c, and rejected at 33⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 85,400 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 40⅞@41⅛c; 400 bu yellow and 400 bu high-mixed at 42c; 400 bu new mixed at 38c; 1,600 bu rejected at 32⅛@34c; 6,800 bu ears at 36@37½c; 32,000 bu shelled, by sample, at 31@36c on track; 2,000 bu do (old) at 42⅛c; and 42,000 bu do at 32@39c free on board cars. Total, 171,200 bu.

OATS—Were in little better request, advancing about ⅛c under moderate offerings, and in company with corn. The receipts were again fair, but most of the car lots were sold by sample. No. 2 sold at 24⅛c. Futures were stronger, March and May being the favorite deals. May sold at 26¾@27⅛c, and closed at the outside. April sold at 24⅛@24⅝c, and closed at 24⅛c. March ranged from 24@24⅛c, and closed at 24⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 24⅛c; 12,000 bu by sample at 25@30c on track, and 10,200 bu do at 25⅛@30c, free on board. Total, 25,800 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and firmer. The offerings were small. No. 2 sold at 53@53⅛c, and March at 53c. April was quoted at 54c. Cash sales included 2,400 bu No. 2 at 53@53½c; 1,400 bu by sample at 54@56c on track. Total, 3,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and easy, opening a shade higher, and closing at the last quotations of the previous day. The receipts were fair, and the low grades were in request but scarce, as most of the grain inspecting into the lower qualities was offered on the sample tables. March was in moderate demand, sold early at 46⅛c, closing at 46c. April sold at 46½c, and closed with sellers at that figure. Fresh No. 2 sold at 45⅛c, and Fulton receipts at 46c. Extra No. 3 closed at 37c, and No. 3 and feed at 35c. Samples were quiet. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 45½@46c; 1,600 bu extra No. 3 at 37c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 35c; 800 bu feed at 35c; 4,600 bu by sample at 36½@60c on track. Total, 11,800 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 275,000 bu at $1.05⅜@1.06 for March, $1.06⅛ for April, and $1.08⅛ for May.

Corn—40,000 bu at 42⅛@43c for May.

Oats—15,000 bu at 27@27⅛c for May.

Mess pork—3,750 brls at $10.25@10.27½ for March and $10.42½ for April.

Lard—1,000 tcs at $7.37½@7.40 for April and $1.27½ seller March.

LATER.

Mess pork was firmer, sales being made of 4,000 brls at $10.47½@10.50 for April.

Lard was stronger. Sales 1,000 tcs at $7.30@7.32½ for March and $7.40 for April.

Short ribs were stronger. Sales 130,000 lbs at 5⅛c for May and $5.20 cash.

Wheat declined ⅛c under free offerings. March opened at $1.05⅝ and closed at $1.05⅜. April sold at $1.06@1.06⅛ and closed at the inside.

Corn was easier. May sold at 42⅜@43c, closing at the inside. March closed at 41⅜@41⅛c, and April at 41⅛c, selling earlier at 42⅛c.

Oats were quiet at 24⅛c for April, 24c for March, and 27@27⅛c for May.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was steady at the early advance, closing at $10.30@10.32½ for March, $10.45@10.47½ for April, and $10.60@10.62½ for May. Sales 3,750 brls, at $10.32½ for March, $10.47½@10.50 for April, and $10.62½ for May.

Lard was quiet at $7.30@7.32½ for March and $7.40@7.42½ for April.

Short ribs were quoted at $5.27½@5.30 for March, $5.37½@5.40 for April, and $5.47½@5.50 for May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $2.08@2.18.

BROOM-CORN—Was in light request, and steady: Choice green hurl, 6@7c; red-tipped medium do, 5@5½c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5½@6c; red-tipped do, 4½@5½c; green covers and inside, 4½@5c; stalk braid, 5@6c; red and inferior brush, 4½@4½c; crooked, 3½@4½c.

BUTTER—The market was without marked new features. Holders of choice to fancy grades occupied an independent position, as the supply of those descriptions continues to fall a long way short of the actual consumptive demand. Low and medium grades are plentiful, and, under a light demand, are easy. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 32@36c; good to choice grades, 24@30c; medium, 15@20c; inferior to common, 8@12c; roll, 12@20c.

BAGGING—Prices remain as before. There was a hand-to-mouth demand and a steady market at the annexed prices: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23½c; Lewiston, 21½c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—Business was rather quiet. Beyond a moderate movement in good to choice qualities, there was very little doing, and values were not subjected to any appreciable change. We again quote: Full cream, 12¼@13c; part skim, 11@11¼c; full skim, 10@10½c; low grades, 5@8c.

COAL—Remains dull, with no quotable variation in prices. We repeat our list as follows: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.50; do nut and range, and small egg, $6.75; Piedmont, $7.50; Blossburg, $6.00@6.50; Erie, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.50@4.75; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold at 95c and lard tierces at $1.30@1.35.

DRESSED HOGS—Were slow and easier, in sympathy with live hogs. Sales were reported of 168 head and 8 cars at $4.15@4.25. The closing price was $4.20.

EGGS—Were quiet at 12c. The offerings were fair, and large lots were offered at 11½c.

FISH—Prices of most kinds of fish remain easy. The demand continues unusually light, and notwithstanding the moderate character of the stocks on hand the trade find it extremely difficult to sustain prices. Fish are dear in comparison with other edibles, and the general tendency of values is downward. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $4.50@4.60; family whitefish, $2.60@2.75; trout, $3.25@3.50; mackerel, extra, per ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 shore, $9.50@10.00; select mess, per ½-brl, $15.50; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $8.00; No. 2 bay, $7.50@7.75; large family do, new, ½-brl, $3.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@1.90; No. 1 bay kits, $1.60@1.70; do, medium, $1.30@1.40; large family kits, $1.10@1.20; George's codfish, extra, $5.50; bank do, $4.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.00; do, round, brls, $6.00; do, ½-brls, $3.50; smoked halibut, 8@9c; scaled herring, per box, 30c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins are lower, layers and loose Muscatels easing off 5@10c per box in response to a like decline at the East. Prunes, currants, and other imported fruits were held at previous figures. In domestic dried there was a freer movement at fully sustained prices. Nuts were steady. There was a fair general movement at the following revised quotations:

FOREIGN—Dates, 5½@6c; figs, new layers, 9@14c; Turkish prunes, old, 8½@8¾c; do new, 9½@11c; French do, 12@14c; raisins, layers, new, $1.80@1.90; loose, Muscatel, new, $2.00@2.10; Valencia, 7⅛@7⅝c; Zante currants, 6¼@7½c; citron, 17@18c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@16c; Michigan new, 7@7⅛c; do old, 6⅛@6½c; Southern, new, 4½@5⅛c; Southern sliced, 7@7½c; peaches, unpared, halves, 6@6⅛c; pared, 12@14c; blackberries, new, 9½@10½c; raspberries, 32@34c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12½c; almonds, Tarragona, 20@21c; French walnuts, 10@11c; Naples walnuts, 12@13c; Brazils, 5½@6c; pecans, Texas, 7@8c; River pecans, 6@6¾c; Wilmington peanuts, 5@5½c; Tennessee do, 4⅛@5c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges continue in fair request and steady. Apples and cranberries were selling in a retail way to the city trade: Apples, $2.50@4.00 per brl; fancy, $4.50@5.00; cranberries, cultivated, per brl, $7.50@9.50; wild and cultivated do, $5.00@5.50; do boxes, $2.25@2.75; lemons, $4.50@5.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $7.50@8.50; do extras, $9.00@11.00 per case; box oranges, $3.50@4.00.

GROCERIES—Sugars were firm, refined grades especially so. Coffees were less freely dealt in and were not as strong as a few days since. Rice was held at full prices. Sirups, molasses, soaps, spices, etc., were nominally steady. Jobbers reported a fair business in progress at the prices given below:

RICE—Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 6½@7½c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 25½@26½c; Java, No. 2, 22⅛@23½c; choice to fancy Rio, 20½@21c; good to prime, 19¼@20c; common to fair, 17½@18½c; roasting, 16½@17c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10⅜@11c; crushed, 10⅜@10⅝c; granulated, 10c; powdered, 10⅛@10⅜c; A standard, 9⅞@9⅞c; do No. 2, 9⅛@9⅝c; extra C, 9⅜@9⅝c; C No. 1, 8⅞@9c; C No. 2, 8⅜@8⅝c; yellow, 7⅝@8c; New Orleans, common, 6½@6⅞c; good, 7@7⅛c; prime to choice, 7⅛@7⅞c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 45@48c; California silver drips, 45@58c; good sugar-house sirups, 38@42c; extra do, 45@50c; New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48@50c; do, prime, 44@48c; good, 35@38c; common, 28@30c; common molasses, 33@38c; black strap, 31@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@18½c; cloves, 42@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 15½@16½c; nutmegs, No. 1, 95c@$1.05; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAP—True Blue, 5½c; German mottled, 5⅛@5½c; Blue Lily, 5⅛c; White Lily, 5¼@5½c; White Rose, 5⅛@5½c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5⅛@5⅛c.

HAY—Was quiet and steady. Following are the quotations: Timothy, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 do, $7.50; mixed, $7.00; upland prairie, $7.00; No. 1 prairie, $5.50@6.00; slough, $4.50.

HIDES—Were in moderate local demand and steady. The receipts are fair. The dealers are the only buyers on the street. Quotations: City butchers' cows, 5½c; steers, 6½c; green cured, light, 7½c; heavy, 6⅛c; damaged, 5¾@6c; green hides, 5½c; part cured, 5¾@6¼c; green salted kip, 7½c; green calf, 12c; flint, prime dry kip, calf, and dry hides, 14@15c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon skins, 45c; sheep pelts, wool estimated, 30@33c.

HOPS—Were quoted at 4@7c. The domestic demand is light. We note that 34,000 lbs of hops were exported from this point last week.

LUMBER—Continues in only fair demand at the current prices. The mild weather and soft roads keep the country markets dull, and until they become active, local business is likely to be on a moderate scale. Near Reed City, Mich., the snow is four to six inches deep. We quote:

First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	$ 34.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	29.00
First and second clear dressed siding	16.50
First common dressed siding	14.50@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00@26.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@23.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	17.00
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	34.00
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	28.00
Box boards, C	18.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@26.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch	15.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	14.00@15.00
Fencing, 14 and 16 ft	13.00
Fencing, 12, 18, and 20 ft	12.50
Fencing, No. 2	11.00
Common boards, 10, 12, and 20 ft	11.00
Common boards, 14, 16, and 18 ft	12.50
Cull boards	11.00
Dimension stuff	11.00@11.50
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 ft	13.00@17.00
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8	11.50@16.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, "A" standard	2.55@ 2.60
Shingles, "A" choice to extra	2.70@ 2.90
Shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 1.50
Shingles, shaded A	1.50@ 2.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged. Small orders are daily received by mail, but, aside from this trade, the market is quiet:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $7.25; do IX, 10x14, $9.75; roofing, 14x20, IC, $6.75; do, 14x20, IX, $9.25.

PIG TIN—Large, 20c; small, 21c; bar, 23c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 15c; extra, 17c.

LEAD—Pig, 6c; bar, 6¾c; lead pipe, 6¾c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 30c; sheathing copper, 28c.

SHEET ZINC—8c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 3 2-10c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 13¼c; American planished A, 11c; B, 9¾c; galvanized iron No. 28, 14c, with discount of 35 per cent.

BAR IRON—Common, $1.90@2.00.

WIRE—No. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11¼c; 13 and 14, 12¼c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45@50 per cent. Fence wire, 4¼c.

NAILS—Were quiet at $2.75 rates.

OILS—Nothing new was developed in this market. Trade was fair, and for most lines a steady feeling prevailed. Quotations remain as before: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 13¾c; do Illinois, legal test, 150 deg, 18½c; head-light, 175 deg. test, 22½c; Michigan legal test, 27½c; Elaine, 24c; extra winter lard oil, 71c; No. 1, 61c; No. 2, 58c; linseed, raw, 62c; boiled, 67c; whale, winter-bleached, 70c; sperm, $1.75; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 55c; Straits, 58c; winter miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 38c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20@22c; West Virginia oil, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 23c.

POTATOES—Were dull at 40@50c. The offerings were fair, but retailers appear to be well supplied, and there is seldom a call for car-lots.

POULTRY—All kinds were in fair request and firm, the offerings being light. Fine turkeys were wanted to ship, and other poultry by the local trade: Chickens, dressed, 9@9c per lb; do, live, $2.25@2.75 per doz; ducks, dressed, 7@9c; turkeys, dressed, 8@10c per lb; geese, dressed, 7@8c.

SEEDS—Clover dropped 20@25c per bu under heavy offerings, with little demand. The receipts continue liberal and the stock is growing rapidly. The export movement has fallen off and the domestic demand is limited comparatively. Sales were made at $4.00@4.25, prime closing at $4.00@4.10. Timothy was in fair request and steady at $1.05@1.19, and choice was held at $1.25. Flax sold at $1.30.

SALT—Continues in fair demand. Coarse salt is now quoted at $1.20: Saginaw fine salt, 95c; New York fine salt, $1.05; ordinary coarse, $1.20; dairy, with bags, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.25.

TOBACCO—Remains much as before. Until the tax question shall be finally disposed of the demand will no doubt be restricted to such quantities as are required for the pursuance of current trade, and any material increase of sales can hardly be accomplished except at the sacrifice of prices. We quote the general market quiet and easy, as follows:

BLACK-WORK—Common to medium, 38@42c; good, 43@46c; fine, 48@52c; fancy, 53@55c.

BRIGHT-WORK—Common to medium, 40@45c; good to choice, 48@58c; extra, 60@65c; light-pressed, 52@70c; bright twist, 48@65c.

FINE CUT—Common to fair, 38@45c; medium to good, 48@58c; choice to fancy, 65@80c.

SMOKING—Common to medium, in paper, 28@33c; good, 34@38c; common to medium, in cloth, 38@48c; good, 50@58c; choice to fancy, 60c@$1.00.

TEAS—Quotations remain as before. A fair demand existed at the prices given below:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 28@32c; good do, 36@38c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 60@62c; choice, 68@73c; choicest, 80@85c; fancy, 95c@$1.05.

IMPERIAL—Common, 26@30c; good do, 33@38c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 25@28c; good do, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 88@90c.

JAPAN—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 52@55c; choicest, 55@65c.

OOLONGS—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 53@55c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 60@75c.

WOOD—There was a light demand at $6.50@7.00 for maple; at $6.00@6.50 for beech, and at $4.00 for slabs, delivered.

WHISKY—Was quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 100 brls raw at $1.04 per gallon.

WOOL—Western manufacturers are ordering small lots for immediate use. Prices are steady. The *Shipping List* says: "Manufacturers have seldom been more indifferent about future supplies, and holders find it difficult to place wool, except at concessions, notwithstanding present prices are comparatively low. Fine fleeces have settled down to the low figures of last week on account of the pressure to sell from other markets, and 42½@44c per lb covers almost any grade of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces have been selling at 40@42c per lb for X and above. Quotations: Medium unwashed wools, 23@27c; fine do, 22@26c; coarse do, 22@25c; fine fleece, washed, 37@40c; medium do, 38@40c; coarse do, 35@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@43c; fair to good, 36@41c. Colorado Wool—Fine improved, 27@29c; medium do, 25@29c; coarse do, 22@24c; coarse common, 18@21c; black, 18@24c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,865	24,618	280
Tuesday	3,800	37,000	2,300
Total	8,665	61,618	2,580
Same time last week	10,107	52,226	2,438
Week before last	7,785	43,652	2,384
Shipments—			
Monday	841	3,079	186

CATTLE—There was a little more activity in trade yesterday; or rather we may say there was a somewhat larger volume of sales, for, in truth, there was no appearance of activity in the demand from any quarter. The increased business did not grow out of any increase in the wants of the trade, but was the result of an increased pressure to sell, and the consequent softening of prices. The receipts were about 1,000 head less than for the day before, but the supply actually on sale was larger, the number being materially augmented by the stale stock left over from Monday. At all events, the supply greatly exceeded the demand, and the day's trading was done at the lowest prices known for many years, taking into consideration the quality of the stock. Although the offerings of choice beeves were numerous, nothing fetched over $4.50, and that figure was obtained in only two instances. Most of the transfers were at prices ranging downward from $4.00, or at $3.50@4.00 for fair to prime steers weighing from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs, and at $2.50@2.90 for fair to good butchers' stuff. Sales of the latter class were few, the local trade already being pretty well filled up. Common and inferior lots were practically unsalable at any price. The market closed hard, with a good deal of stock left in the yards.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$4.75@5.20
Choice Beeves — Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	4.25@4.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	3.75@4.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.50@3.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.35@3.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.60@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
92	1,378	$4.50	17	1,142	$3.85
15	1,413	4.50	17	1,161	3.85
76	1,431	4.45	17	1,254	3.85
31	1,203	4.40	15	1,306	3.85
32	1,429	4.35	14	1,152	3.85
98	1,398	4.25	32	1,231	3.85
53	1,343	4.30	14	1,254	3.80
45	1,274	4.30	40	1,172	3.80
16	1,353	4.25	16	1,225	3.80
15	1,333	4.25	34	1,135	3.80
31	1,364	4.25	13	1,108	3.75
49	1,412	4.25	46	1,267	3.75
49	1,380	4.25	35	1,093	3.75
49	1,429	4.20	16	1,154	3.75
31	1,376	4.15	59	1,118	3.70
16	1,227	4.12½	14	1,091	3.70
15	1,353	4.10	16	1,088	3.70
15	1,225	4.10	16	706	3.70
16	1,527	4.12½	18	1,097	3.70
14	1,359	4.05	18	1,130	3.65
16	1,345	4.05	34	1,174	3.60
17	1,186	4.00	21	1,015	3.60
15	1,255	4.00	34	1,184	3.60
16	1,182	4.00	12	1,092	3.55
14	1,322	4.00	18	1,133	3.55
15	1,311	4.00	16	1,132	3.50
26	1,240	4.00	20	1,106	3.45
16	1,179	4.00	13	1,060	3.40
17	1,201	4.00	10	1,120	3.12½
14	1,284	4.00	45	1,274	3.30
15	1,216	4.00	14	998	3.00
15	1,300	3.90	10	1,027	2.80
95	1,283	3.90	20	1,041	2.75
15	933	3.90	19	991	2.75
10	1,055	3.90	25	1,000	2.50
59	1,118	3.90	10	1,055	2.90
13	1,162	3.90			

HOGS—There was a further depreciation yesterday in the value of hogs, light weights declining 10c and heavy weights 5c. At the modified prices buyers bought generously, and the close of the day found but little stuff left over. Sales ranged from $2.50@3.50 for skips to $3.95@4.00 for fancy heavy grades. Closing quotations were, for light, $3.80@3.90, and for heavy, $3.70@3.90. Sales to packers were principally at $3.75@3.85. The following were noted:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
53	310	$3.95	53	175	$3.85	25	332	$3.80
185	197	3.90	58	325	3.85	51	255	3.80
44	346	3.90	102	349	3.85	32	293	3.80
45	361	3.90	80	340	3.85	52	321	3.80
55	159	3.90	48	332	3.85	68	231	3.80
90	371	3.90	43	235	3.85	97	311	3.80
52	304	3.90	35	231	3.85	42	286	3.80
60	437	3.90	114	206	3.85	49	381	3.80
130	181	3.90	48	343	3.85	45	342	3.80
104	165	3.90	101	325	3.85	27	349	3.80
38	335	3.90	42	208	3.85	48	300	3.80
40	198	3.90	49	320	3.85	97	311	3.80
55	195	3.90	50	310	3.85	25	242	3.75
55	170	3.90	50	178	3.85	35	345	3.75
53	190	3.90	125	251	3.80	36	305	3.75
53	228	3.90	48	351	3.80	24	356	3.75
99	167	3.90	38	340	3.80	32	289	3.75
44	440	3.90	40	384	3.80	26	351	3.75
72	188	3.85	21	379	3.80	100	324	3.75
59	280	3.85	65	230	3.80	21	316	3.75
58	206	3.85	40	340	3.80	21	312	3.75
58	215	3.85	34	274	3.80	22	311	3.70
46	204	3.85	41	290	3.80	96	172	3.50
51	180	3.85	47	318	3.80	73	178	3.35
57	205	3.85	43	332	3.80	69	168	3.30
67	222	3.85	32	174	3.80	29	147	3.35
53	208	3.85	44	198	3.80			

SHEEP—Business in this department of the market was fairly active, but prices ranged lower than last week. Shippers and the home trade bought with considerable freedom at $3.00@3.75 for common to medium, and at $4.00@5.00 for good to extra. The following were noted:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
37	97	$4.12½	40	83	$3.80	26	93	$4.00
45	97	4.25	185	99	3.75	22	98	3.55
74	130	5.00	94	82	3.62½	25	93	3.55
69	97	4.25	69	128	4.75			

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 986; total for the week, 8,112; market dull and declining; extra graded steers, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, $5.00@5.50; butchers' and medium grades of shippers', $4.30@4.60; light butchers', $3.85@4.20.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 600; total for the week, 14,100; prices unchanged; market closing firm; fair to good Western sheep, $4.50@5.62½; common, $3.75@4.00; all offerings disposed of; sales 6 cars.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; total for the week, 10,680; market moderately active; prices unchanged; Yorkers, fair to choice selected, $4.20@4.25; heavy good to extra, $4.15@4.25; common, $3.50@4.00; sales 14 cars.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—CATTLE—Inactive and weak; prime, $6.00; choice shipping steers, $4.60@5.35; fair to good, $4.00@4.50; butchers', $3.35@3.85; cows and heifers, $3.25@3.75; corn-fed Texans, $3.00@4.12½; receipts, 769.

HOGS—Weak, but not quotably lower; packing, $3.80@4.00; choice to fancy, $3.90@4.10; light, $3.50@3.75; receipts, 2,000.

SHEEP—Fair demand; steady; common to choice, $2.75@4.50; extra heavy shipping, $4.60@5.00; receipts, 500.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 748 head, all for sale here; best, $4.50@5.00; medium, $3.75@4.25; common, $3.00@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,310 head; Yorkers, $4.15@4.25; Philadelphia, $4.25@4.35.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 5,300 head; common, $3.75@5.00; good, $4.00@5.50.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 427; sales choice, $8.00; extra, $7.50@7.75; first quality, $6.50@7.00; second, $5.50@6.00; third, $4.50@5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,069; sales in lots, $2.50@3.75 each; extra, $5.00@5.75, or 3@5⅛c per lb.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—HOGS—Dull; a shade lower; common, $3.40@3.75; fair to good light, $3.80@3.95; packing, $3.95@4.00; choice, $4.00@4.15; receipts, 40,000; shipments, 500.

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

The week just passed had no distinguishing features. As was to be expected, trade has undergone some further slight improvement, and, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1877,—as was also the case throughout January,—it is gratifying to be able to report a respectable increase in the volume of business accomplished. The period for the opening of the regular spring trade is now near at hand, and, as there is every indication that the season will prove to be one of more than average activity and prosperity, there is prevalent among our jobbers a feeling of cheerful confidence. Collections are reported good, as, indeed, they have been for the past six weeks or more. Prices remain firm and without marked change. Concerning the export movement, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The export movement continues steady in request, and though apparently small for the moment, in the total of packages shipped there is a large gain in quantity over preceding years, and in fact much larger than ever, with but few exceptions, and those not of recent date, while the product under the control of orders for this account are of satisfactory proportions. The shipments for the week and year, with comparisons, have been as follows: From this port for the week, 720 packages and 173 packages from Boston, in all 893 packages, and for the expired portion of the year a total of 9,923 packages valued at $554,856, against 8,794 packages, valued at $604,231, for 1877, and 6,552 packages, valued at $430,365, for 1872, the generally lower prices this year showing in the amount as compared with the years in comparison."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Business is a trifle more active with agents and importers. Cotton goods are moving slowly, but remain steady in price. Prints are quiet, but cambrics, cretonnes, and percales are in fair request. Ginghams continue active, and cotton dress-goods are doing well. Men's wear of woolens are quiet. Foreign goods improving.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 26s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 11s 2d; spring, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 4d; white, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s 2d; club, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s 6d. Corn—New, No. 1, 27s 6d; No. 2, 27s 3d; old, No. 1, 28s 9d; No. 2, 28s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 55s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—2 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s; spring, No. 1, 10s 11d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 12s 5d; No. 2, 12s 1d; club, No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 12s 4d. Corn—New, No. 1, 27s 8d; No. 2, 27s; old, No. 1, 28s 9d; No. 2, 28s 6d. Breadstuffs generally weak.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—COTTON—Firm; 6⅛@6⅝d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Receipts for three days, 70,000 qrs, all American; California white wheat, 12s 1d@12s 5d; do club, 12s 4d@12s 10d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s@10s 11d; do winter, 11s@11s 6d. Flour—Western canal, 25s@27s 6d. Corn—Western mixed, 28s 6d@28s 9d; new do, 27s@27s 3d. Oats—American, 3s. Barley—American, 3s 11d.

PEAS—Canadian, 36s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 55s. Prime mess beef, 85s. Lard—American, 39s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 29s 6d; short do, 30s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 70s.

TALLOW—40s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 3d; refined, 10s 9d.

LINSEED OIL—27s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 3d; pale, 12s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—26s.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—TALLOW—40s 3d.

LINSEED OIL—26s 3d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—PETROLEUM—28s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 64s; Western, 55s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 32s; short-ribs, 31s 6d; long clear, 29s 6d; short clear, 30s 6d; shoulders, 23s; hams, 43s. Lard, 39s 3d. Prime mess beef, 85s; India mess beef, 93s; extra India mess, 119s. Cheese, 70s. Tallow, 40s 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Wheat easier; California club, 12s 7d@12s 10d; California white, 12s 2d@12s 5d; spring, 10s 6d@11s 11d. Corn, 27s 3d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat about 6d to 1s cheaper; fair average No. 2 spring, 50s@50s 6d; fair average red winter, 54s. Corn—Fair average American mixed, 27s 6d@28s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected, nothing doing. Fair average quality No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 48s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment, by sail, 25s 6d@26s. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat moderate.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat in comparatively moderate request, opening at a further decline of 1@2c per bushel under free offerings, and the unfavorable tenor of foreign advices serving to depress values, but subsequently showed more steadiness, and in the option line a stronger bidding; at the last call advanced ⅛@1c per bu from the lowest figures of the day; at the extreme close the market was again quoted weaker; firmness in ocean grain freights worked against an outward movement; 3,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee spring at $1.31 (an extreme price); 8,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern do at the close at $1.29; 28,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring on private terms, quoted at $1.27@1.28; 28,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring reported on private terms; quoted at about $1.24 in store. Corn in generally slack demand for early delivery, at a reduction of ⅛c @1c per bu; mixed Western ungraded new, 48@53c, as to quality; yellow Western at 48@58⅛c, as to quality. Oats in limited demand, and quoted weak; mixed Western, 2,100 bu at 35⅛@36c; white Western, 2,800 bu at 38@41c; No. 2 Chicago, 15,000 bu afloat at 35⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Fair inquiry for mess pork, with prices steady; sales of 250 brls uninspected within a range of $11.20@11.50; other kinds inactive; quoted about steady; for forward delivery Western mess sparingly sought; February option, $11.20@11.25; March, $11.20@11.25; April, $11.25; May, $11.30; no sales reported. Cut meats less active; quoted about as before. Bacon—175 boxes Western short clear at $5.87½@5.95. Western steam lard in fair request for early delivery, mainly for refining purposes, closing more steady; sales 900 tcs at $7.55@7.62½, closing at $7.60@7.62½, and 55 tcs off-grade at $7.50; for forward delivery fairly active: February option at $7.57½@7.60; March, $7.62½; April, $7.72½; May, $7.82½; June, $7.92½.

TALLOW—More sought at previous figures; sales of 56,000 lbs at $7.50.

SUGARS—Raw in fair demand on a firm basis of 7⅛c for fair refining Cuba, and 7¼c for good do.

WHISKY—Declined to $1.09 per gallon, at which price 100 brls sold.

FREIGHTS—From grain, provision, and cotton interests a fairly active demand for early accommodation at generally firmer rates; in most other lines movement on a moderate scale at about late figures; for Liverpool, engagements by steam include 40,000 bu grain, 16,000 bu at 9⅛d, and 24,000 bu at 9d per bu (showing a slight decline).

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—COTTON—Steady; 10⅝@11c; futures steady; February, 10.90@10.91c; March, 10.92@10.99c; April, 11.06@11.07c; May, 11.19@11.20c; June, 11.32@11.33c; July, 11.39@11.40c; August, 11.44@11.45c; September, 11.23@11.25c; October, 11.08@11.08c; November, 11.93@11.95c; December, 10.96@11.00c.

FLOUR—Dull and lower; heavy; receipts, 18,000 brls; No. 2, $2.75@3.90; superfine State and Western, $4.00@4.75; common to good extra, $5.00@5.15; good to choice, $5.20@6.00; white wheat extra, $6.05@6.75; fancy, $6.80@8.25; extra Ohio, $5.00@7.25; St. Louis, $5.10@8.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@8.50. Rye flour dull; $3.00@3.75.

CORN-MEAL—Easier at $2.50@2.90.

GRAIN—Wheat 1c lower; receipts, 129,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.24½; No. 1 spring, $1.29@1.31; No. 1 Milwaukee afloat, $1.27; No. 2 amber and No. 1 red winter, $1.35; extra white, $1.44@1.45; No. 2 spring, February, $1.24@1.24½; No. 2 Northwest, February, $1.25@1.26. Rye—Market dull; Western, 71@72c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 53,000 bu; ⅛@¼c lower, closing more steady; steam-mixed, 53@53⅛c; February, 53⅛@54⅛c; No. 2, 58⅛c; round yellow, 52@52⅛c; ungraded Western mixed, 48@53c; yellow Western, 48@58⅛c; steam white, 55⅛c. Oats—Market dull; receipts, 3,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 35⅛@36c; white do, 38@41c; No. 2 Chicago, 35⅛c; No. 3 white, 35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with a fair demand; Rio cargoes, 14½@17½c; jobbing, 14½@19½c in gold. Sugar—Strong; fair to good refining, 7⅛@7⅛c; prime, 7⅜c; refined firm and unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans steady, with a fair demand at 25@48c. Rice steady; fairly active at 7⅛@7⅝c; refined, 12⅛c; united, 60@65c.

TALLOW—7⅛@7⅝c.

STRAINED RESIN—Steady; 57½@62½c.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady; 33c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 10@15½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $11.25@11.50. Beef steady. Dressed hogs steady; Western, 5c; Western long clear middles steady at $5.75. Lard—Prime steam steady at $7.55@7.62½.

BUTTER—Strong and unchanged.

CHEESE—Strong and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market easier. $1.09.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—COTTON—Quiet, but firm; 10⅛c.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; 2@3c lower to sell; red, $1.15; held at $1.18. Corn quiet, but firm; 40@40½c. Oats quiet, but firm; 30@31c. Rye dull and drooping; 60@61c. Barley dull and neglected at 40@45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet, but firm; steam, $7.20; kettle, $7.75@8.00. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; neglected. Bacon quiet, but firm; $4.62½@4.75 for shoulders; $6.12½@6.25 for sides; $6.37½@6.50 for clear ribs. Green meats quiet and weak; shoulders nominally; $3.40; short ribs, $5.10@5.12½; hams, $5.75.

WHISKY—Steady, with a fair demand at $1.04.

BUTTER—Fine grades in improved demand; medium and low dull; Western Reserve, 23@25c; Central, 20@22c.

LINSEED OIL—Quiet; held at 60@62c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; amber, $1.33@1.35; red, $1.31@1.33; white, $1.36@1.41. Corn quiet and weak; yellow, 53c; mixed, 52½@52½c; February, 52½c; March, 52⅛c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye, 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 15c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

WOOL—Dull; nominal; supply light; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 45@46c; X, 43@44c; medium, 43@45c; coarse, 33@35c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 38@42c; medium, 43@44c; coarse, 33@35c; combing washed, 48@53c; unwashed, 34@38c; Canada combing, 49@51c; fine unwashed, 28@30c; coarse and medium unwashed, 28@35c; tub washed, 40@45c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.22½; extra do, $1.28; amber Michigan, spot, $1.23; March, $1.23⅛; April, $1.25½; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.20½; March, $1.21¼; rejected Wabash, 98c; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, $1.20. Corn quiet; high mixed, 43c; No. 2, spot, 42½c; May, 46½c; rejected, 40½c; damaged, 36½c. Oats dull; Michigan 27c.

CLOVER SEED—Mammoth, $4.50; prime, $4.27½; No. 2, $4.20.

HOGS—$4.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 135 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 19—GRAIN—Closed with wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.23; amber Michigan, March, $1.23⅛@1.24; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.21; March, $1.21½@1.21¾. Corn quiet; high-mixed, 43½c; No. 2, spot, 43c; May, 46⅛c.

GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 300,000 bu; corn, 256,000 bu corn; oats, 144,000.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—FLOUR—Dull, and a shade lower to sell.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; Pennsylvania red, $1.30; No. 2 winter red Western, spot and February, $1.28½; March, $1.30. Corn—Dull and lower; Western mixed, spot, February, and March, 54c. Oats steady; Western white, 34@35c; do mixed, 32@33c; Pennsylvania, 34@35c. Rye dull at 60@62c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Very dull and unchanged; jobbing transactions only.

BUTTER—Choice firm and wanted; choice roll, 20@22c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; refined, 12c.

COFFEE—Dull; Rio cargoes, 14½@17½c.

WHISKY—Dull; small sales at $1.07½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,400 brls; wheat, 63,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu; oats, 88,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 71,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Weak and unsettled; lower to sell; fancy, $6.25@7.00; choice, $5.90@6.10; family, $5.60@5.70; XXX, $5.40@5.50; XX, $5.15@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 3 red, $1.19¾@1.20 cash; $1.19¾ bid March; spring dull; offered regular, $1.04¾. Corn quiet; 41@41⅛c cash; 41⅛c February. Oats firmer; held higher; 26c bid cash; 25⅛c March. Rye steady; 55c bid cash; sold at 55c March.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.04.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; $10.50 bid cash; none offered; $10.55 bid March. Dry salt meats very quiet and nominal. Bacon easy; unchanged. Lard nominal; $7.20 bid for round lots.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, none; rye, 100 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—FLOUR—Dull; depressed.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened ⅜c lower; closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.10½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.09; No. 2 do, $1.06; February, $1.05⅛; March, $1.06; April, $1.06⅜; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.00. Corn easier; No. 2, 41c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 24⅛c. Rye steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley weak; No. 2 spring, 57c; March, 55⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Inactive and weak. Mess pork nominal; $10.20 cash and March. Lard, $7.25@7.62½.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and lower; $4.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 76,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—COTTON—Quiet; 10⅛c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; white, 43c; mixed, 41c. Oats—Market dull; white, 32c; mixed, 31c. Rye—Market dull; 63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong at $11.25. Lard strong; choice leaf, tierce, 8c; do kegs, 9c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders steady at 3⅝c; clear rib, 5⅛c; clear, 5⅝c; clear rib, 6@6⅛c; clear, 6⅛@6⅜c.

WHISKY—Steady; rectified, $1.03@1.07.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—PROVISIONS—Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, loose, 3⅛c; clear rib, 5⅛@5¼c; clear, 5¾c. Bacon—Market easier; shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛@6⅛c; clear, 6⅛@6⅜c. Hams, sugar-cured, 8⅛@9½c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.04.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, cargoes, ordinary to prime, 15@18c in gold. Sugar quiet but steady; common to good common, 5⅛@6c; fair to fully fair, 6⅛@7c; prime to choice, 7⅛@8⅛c; yellow clarified, 8⅛@8⅝c. Molasses quiet and weak; common, 18@20c; fair, 22@25c. Rice quiet; 5⅛@6⅝c.

BRAN—Quiet; 90c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—FLOUR—Fancy, $6.25@6.75; family, $5.50@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.17@1.20. Corn—New mixed, 38c. Oats, 26@27c. Rye, 55@58c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; shoulders, 3⅛c; green, 3⅛c; clear rib, $5.30; green, $5.20; hams, 7⅛c. Lard, $7.30.

HOGS—Firm; $3.95@4.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; buyers holding off; no sales. Corn quiet, scarce, and firm; 10 cars new on track at 45@47c. Oats quiet; 1 car Western at 30c on track. Rye—Neglected. Barley—In fair demand and steady.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 19.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat active and lower; extra, $1.29⅛ cash; $1.29⅛ March; No. 1 white, $1.22 cash; $1.23@1.23⅛ April; $1.24⅛@1.25 May; amber, nothing done.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; hard Duluth club, $1.31; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1.30. Corn unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn quiet but firm and unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Feb. 19.—HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.03; sales 50 brls.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 19.—PETROLEUM—Market steady and quiet; standard white, 110 test, at 10¾c.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—PETROLEUM—Crude weak; $1.80 at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined dull; 12c Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 19.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm; 31½c.

The Foot and the Pound—The Antiquity of Those Units.

The foot and the pound are found in every country, and have evidently been derived directly from the Romans. But they can claim a far higher antiquity, for Mr. Chisholm traces their origin to the Babylonians or Chaldeans, who, as units of length, used both the cubit and the foot. These were subsequently adopted by the Egyptians, who introduced considerable variety, so that there is no little confusion between the different kinds of cubit and foot. The natural cubit, of about eighteen inches, and the foot, which was two-thirds of this length, were transferred to Greece, and, the cubit having fallen into disuse, the foot became the ordinary standard of the Romans. At the same time the double cubit, which was equivalent to three feet, would appear to have survived in the form of the ell of mediæval Europe, and in that of our own yard. As all these measures were originally derived from the proportions of the human body, some caution is necessary in referring their origin to remote antiquity rather than directly to the length of the forearm or of the foot. It must be admitted, however, that the coincidence of length among all civilized nations is very striking. The derivation of the pound weight is more complicated. The earlier Tower pound appears to have been of Roman origin, being presumably identical with the Greek-Asiatic mina, while the hundredweight correspondend to the talent or weight of a cubic foot of water. Subsequently the Troy pound was substituted, and, for commercial transactions, the old pound avoirdupois, from the French pound of sixteen ounces. It is evident, however, that our weights and measures in the dark ages were in an unsettled state, and subject to arbitrary alterations at the will of the monarch.

A Curious and Desperate Situation.

Cumberland Alleganian.

It has been said that extreme peril and great anxiety have often turned white in a few moments the hair of people who have suffered. If this be so, then it is remarkable if the hair on the head of "Sap" Hearley is as black as it "used to was." "Sap" is a colored boy about 20 years of age, employed by Mr. E. H. Welsh in the Little Building, on Baltimore street. He is also engaged to attend the furnace connected with the building. Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, while repairing the fire, he concluded to step inside the furnace and warm his hands before the fire that was principally at the end opposite the dooor. He had hardly entered the furnace before a violent gust of wind blowing through the room dashed the iron-door shut with a hideous bang, and fastened the poor boy in what seemed a sure and horrible grave, for the flames were springing up rapidly to devour their victim. The closing of the furnace-door opened the draught automatically. The doomed boy raised a wail of heartrending despair, but no one heard him. Hopelessly he commenced kicking against the iron-door. Desperation put ten-fold power in his leg. He kicked long and well; he kicked hard and true; he kicked as mortal never kicked before. The door began to tremble on the hinges; one more lunge and it flew open. The boy spang out headforemost, sailing out into the room serenely and gracefully as an arrow from a bow. He can point with pride to that No. 10 boot; it was the thing that did the business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INJECTION BROU

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Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, No. 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.—All Chronic and Surgical diseases cured. Call or write for Book and particulars.

THE COU[NCIL]

Another Day Spen[t] ... mates

A Reduction Thus F[ar] ... Over $120[,000]

The Majority Apparent[ly] ... creasing the ...

The Council held an ad[journed meeting last] evening, Ald. Cook in the [chair. Absent:] ... were Thompson (Third), O...

On motion the Council r[esolved itself into] Committee of the Whole ... further considering the ... Ald. Cullerton took the ch[air.]

The first item taken up ...

STREET-OBST[RUCTIONS].

For the enforcement of th[e ordinances in] relation to building mate[rials ...] tion of streets, street-sig[ns ...]

Ald. Ryan moved to str[ike ...]

Ald. Baumgarten wante[d to know what was] done with the $2,700 appr[opriated ...]

No one could tell him. ...

Ald. Baumgarten did ... strike it all out. He und[erstood it] had been made Monday ... There should be no cutti[ng ...] necessary. If so, the city ... the end of the year.

Ald. Rawleigh hoped al[l ...] the reason that the objec[t ...] four men to go around an[d ...] the street. He claimed t[he work could be] better done by the police.

The motion to strike ou[t ...]

STREET-IMPRO[VEMENTS].

For city's portion of street[s ...] ordered by Council an[d ...] completed ....

For city's portion of street[s ...] ordered by Council, ... not completed; also, for ... of streets considered ... improved the present ye[ar] ...

Total ....

The first item was pass[ed.]

Ald. Cook moved to st[rike out and in]sert $20,000.

Ald. Baumgarten did[n't ...] that. All the streets ne[eded ...] and they didn't know h[ow ...] ers would want the s[treets ...] moved to make it $37,500 ...

Ald. Throop said if a r[eduction] was not made no streets ...

Ald. McAuley remar[ked that ...] would be asked to repeal ... passed for such improve[ments ...] money to come from?

Ald. Throop answered ... from where it did in l[ast year ...] did the work and waited ...

The motions to reduce ... were lost.

Ald. White moved ... $40,000.

Ald. McAuley moved ... $35,000.

The amendment was ...

STREET-O[PENINGS].

For city's portion of publ[ic ...] street-openings ....

Ald. White moved to ...

Ald. Throop said th[e ...] charge against the city.

Ald. Rawleigh didn't ... to strike it out altogeth[er ...] it $20,000.

Ald. Sweeney didn't ... paid a dollar for opening ...

The Chair told him th[at ...] be opened, where the C[ouncil ...] property sufficient to ... came back on the city.

Ald. McAuley said t[he ...] necessity for ordering a ... Every expense possible ...

Ald. Rawleigh said if ... the streets would not be ...

Ald. Throop stated th[at ...] Dearborn street alone. ... year and a suit was thr[eatened ...]

Ald. Cary said there w[as ...] in the Council repealin[g ...] ing Dearborn street. ... the $44,000.

Ald. Throop remarke[d ...] was repealed it would c[ost ...]

The motion to reduce ...

Ald. Sweeney though[t ...]

Ald. Gilbert moved to ... $18,000.

This was agreed to.

SIDE[WALKS].

For city's portion of exp[enses ...]

The item was passed.

LAMP[-POSTS].

For city's portion of exp[enses ...] posts ....

Ald. McAuley moved ... lamp-posts need not be ...

Ald. Gilbert said they ... moved to make the it[em ...] last year.

Both motions were lo[st.]

Ald. McAuley said no ... last year, and why shou[ld ...] for?

Ald. Throop—The Fi[re ...] 35 per cent to cover shr[inkage ...]

Ald. McAuley said 15 ... spent.

Ald. Sweeney didn't ... be appropriated.

The item was passed.

NEW ...

For city's portion of exp[enses ...]

Ald. Lawler wanted t[he ...] item. To get it proper[ly ...] he moved its adoption.

Ald. Sweeney moved ...

Ald. Ryan explained ... private drains in city l[ots ...] be paved.

Ald. Rawleigh move[d ...] ried.

The Clerk read the n[ext ...]

For city's portion of ex[penses ...]

Ald. Rawleigh move[d ...] ried.

SIDE...

The next item was a[s follows:]

South Division........

West Division........

North Division........

Total........

Ald. Kerber moved ...

Ald. Gilbert moved ... $3,000.

Ald. McAuley mov[ed ...] gether at the figure ... $10,000.

Ald. Pearsons com[plained that ...] walks in the South ... many suits against the ... for injuries received.

Ald. Cary wanted ... complaint that the ... was insufficient.

Ald. Pearsons poin[ted ...] selves as proof that ... on the folly of bein[g ...] foolish.

Ald. Sweeney was ... which ornamented ... plea for decent sidew[alks ...] leaving the item as r[eported.]

Ald. Throop expla[ined ...] 000 would be to ov... cent on the amount ... bly be lost. There ... for damages to the a... week, and, unless the ... ter condition, the cit[y ...] every day in the year.

Ald. Cook though[t ...] bill which it was mo[ved ...] amount named w... the amounts likely ... for injuries received.

Ald. McAuley sa[id ...] good, and he would ... for the purpose. B[ut ...] come from? If a... where it was to com[e ...] the item.

Ald. Cook wante[d ...] ence would affect th[e ...]

Ald. McAuley rep[lied ...] citizens had told hi[m ...] economical appropr[iations ...] hesitation in lendi[ng ...] wise, there might b[e ...] willingness to lend ...

Ald. Cook asked ... the question of dam[ages ...]

Ald. McAuley di[dn't want] to think of that wh[en ...] them in a lump. ... sure, but there wa[s ...] should be borne in ...

Ald. Sommer obs[erved ...] to be borrowed, no ... and the city might ... the city must prepa[re ...] that it must borro[w ...] funds to save mo[ney ...]

THE COUNCIL.

Another Day Spent on the Estimates.

A Reduction Thus Far of Something Over $120,000.

The Majority Apparently Opposed to Increasing the Estimates.

The Council held an adjourned meeting last evening, Ald. Cook in the chair. The absentees were Thompson (Third), Oliver, Daly.

On motion the Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of further considering the Appropriation bill. Ald. Cullerton took the chair.

The first item taken up was

STREET-OBSTRUCTIONS.

For the enforcement of the ordinances in relation to building materials, obstruction of streets, street-signs, etc....... $ 3,105

Ald. Ryan moved to strike out the item.

Ald. Baumgarten wanted to know what was done with the $2,700 appropriated last year.

No one could tell him.

Ald. Baumgarten did not think it safe to strike it all out. He understood that a mistake had been made Monday night by striking out. There should be no cutting where it was not necessary. If so, the city would be in debt at the end of the year.

Ald. Rawleigh hoped all would be cut out, for the reason that the object was to hire three or four men to go around and look after things in the street. He claimed that the work could be better done by the police.

The motion to strike out was agreed to.

STREET-IMPROVEMENTS.

For city's portion of street-improvements ordered by Council and assessments completed....	$ 46,663
For city's portion of street-improvements ordered by Council, and assessments not completed; also, for city's portion of streets considered necessary to be improved the present year..............	57,500
Total....	$104,163

The first item was passed without a word.

Ald. Cook moved to strike out $57,000 and insert $30,000.

Ald. Baumgarten didn't think it wise to do that. All the streets needed to be fitted up, and they didn't know how soon property-owners would want the streets improved. He moved to make it $37,500.

Ald. Throop said if a reasonable appropriation was not made no streets could be paved.

Ald. McAuley remarked that the Council would be asked to repeal every ordinance it had passed for such improvements. Where was the money to come from?

Ald. Throop answered that it would come from where it did in 1876 and 1877. The men did the work and waited for their money.

The motions to reduce to $37,500 and $20,000 were lost.

Ald. White moved to make the amount $40,000.

Ald. McAuley moved to amend by making it $35,000.

The amendment was accepted and agreed to.

STREET-OPENINGS.

For city's portion of public benefits for new street-openings $56,876

Ald. White moved to strike the item out.

Ald. Throop said the item was already a charge against the city.

Ald. Rawleigh didn't think it would be well to strike it out altogether. He moved to make it $30,000.

Ald. Sweeney didn't know where the city had paid a dollar for opening a street.

The Chair told him that in streets ordered to be opened, where the Commissioners didn't find property sufficient to assess for benefits, they came back on the city.

Ald. McAuley said there was no particular necessity for ordering any streets to be opened. Every expense possible should be avoided.

Ald. Rawleigh said if nothing was appropriated the streets would not be opened for two years.

Ald. Throop stated that there was $44,000 for Dearborn street alone. It was put over last year and a suit was threatened.

Ald. Cary said there was an ordinance pending in the Council repealing the ordinance for opening Dearborn street. That would do away with the $44,000.

Ald. Throop remarked that if the ordinance was repealed it would cost the city $100,000.

The motion to reduce to $20,000 was lost.

Ald. Sweeney thought $10,000 was sufficient.

Ald. Gilbert moved to strike out and insert $18,000.

This was agreed to.

SIDEWALKS.

For city's portion of expense for new walks. $2,300

The item was passed.

LAMP-POSTS.

For city's portion of expense for new lamp-posts..$1,150

Ald. McAuley moved to strike it out. The lamp-posts need not be put up.

Ald. Gilbert said they had been ordered. He moved to make the item $1,000, the same as last year.

Both motions were lost.

Ald. McAuley said no inconvenience was felt last year, and why should more money be asked for?

Ald. Throop—The Finance Committee added 15 per cent to cover shrinkage.

Ald. McAuley said 15 per cent less should be spent.

Ald. Sweeney didn't think a dollar ought to be appropriated.

The item was passed.

NEW DRAINS.

For city's portion of expense for new drains... $287

Ald. Lawler wanted to know the object of the item. To get it properly before the Committee, he moved its adoption.

Ald. Sweeney moved to strike it out.

Ald. Ryan explained that it was to put in private drains in city lots where streets were to be paved.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to reduce to $250. Carried.

The Clerk read the next item:

For city's portion of expense for new pipes... $287

Ald. Rawleigh moved to reduce to $250. Carried.

SIDEWALKS.

The next item was as follows:

South Division..............	$ 3,450
West Division..............	5,750
North Division..............	2,300
Total..............	$11,500

Ald. Kerber moved its adoption.

Ald. Gilbert moved to reduce the first to $3,000.

Ald. McAuley moved to take them all together at the figure appropriated last year—$10,000.

Ald. Pearsons commented on the unsafe sidewalks in the South Division—the cause of so many suits against the city to recover damages for injuries received.

Ald. Cary wanted to know if there was any complaint that the appropriation of last year was insufficient.

Ald. Pearsons pointed to the sidewalks themselves as proof that they were, and commented on the folly of being penny-wise and pound-foolish.

Ald. Sweeney was down on the "trap-holes" which ornamented the streets, and put in a plea for decent sidewalks. He was in favor of leaving the item as reported.

Ald. Throop explained that to reduce to $10,000 would be to overlook the fact that 15 per cent on the amount appropriated would probably be lost. There was a suit against the city for damages to the amount of $10,000 only last week, and, unless the sidewalks were put in better condition, the city might expect to be sued every day in the year.

Ald. Cook thought there was no item in the bill which it was more unwise to cut down. The amount named was nothing in comparison to the amounts likely to be claimed for damages for injuries received.

Ald. McAuley said the argument was very good, and he would like to appropriate $30,000 for the purpose. But where was the money to come from? If anybody would show him where it was to come from, he would vote for the item.

Ald. Cook wanted to know if $1,000 difference would affect the city's power to borrow.

Ald. McAuley replied that several prominent citizens had told him that, if the Council made economical appropriations, they would have no hesitation in lending the city money. Otherwise, there might be some doubt about their willingness to lend money.

Ald. Cook asked if they wouldn't consider the question of damages.

Ald. McAuley didn't think they would stop to think of that when the bill was presented to them in a lump. It was a small matter, to be sure, but there was a principle about it which should be borne in mind.

Ald. Sommer observed that, if money was not to be borrowed, none could be appropriated, and the city might as well shut up shop. But the city must prepare for the future, and to do so it must borrow, and look to the Departments to save money on the appropriations.

The very men of whom Ald. McAuley spoke were probably among those included in the delinquent tax-list.

"Then, by G—d," said the Alderman, "we'd better give up hope." [Laughter.]

Ald. McAuley's motion was lost.

The motion to adopt the item as reported was adopted.

BROKEN LAMP-POSTS.

For repairing broken lamp-posts.............$1,900

Ald. Rawleigh moved to reduce to $1,000. Agreed to.

DREDGING.

For general dredging throughout the river and harbor, removing obstructions, including repairs of docks...........................$11,500

Ald. Kirk said if the water was low in the river no vessels could pass the bridges unless dredging was done.

Ald. Wheeler remarked that the Harbormaster told him it was necessary to commence work as soon as navigation opened.

The item was passed.

THE CONDUIT.

Toward completion of Fullerton avenue conduit $11,500

Ald. Thompson (Thirteenth) moved to pass the item.

Ald. Lawler asked how the Council could know whether the $11,500 would complete the work, or whether an appropriation would be asked for next year. He wouldn't vote for it.

Ald. Sweeney said the conduit was before the Council every year. More money had been appropriated for it than would have constructed ten canals. It was a big steal. However, he was in favor of completing it.

Ald. Pearsons said the city had been nursing a very large elephant. The money was necessary to put in the pumping works, in order to see whether the elephant was good for anything. After having spent so much money, it was better to put in $10,000 more rather than sink the whole.

Ald. Cary moved to reduce the amount to $10,000.

Ald. Baumgarten wanted it stricken out. If appropriations had been stopped five years ago the city would have been better off.

Ald. Rawleigh was opposed to striking out. Four or five hundred thousand dollars had been put into the ground. If the $11,000 were stricken out nothing could be done with the conduit.

Ald. Throop remarked that an appropriation was necessary in order to get any benefit from the work. Two or three hundred feet were yet to be dug near the river. A mistake had been made in commencing the conduit, but it was too late to talk about that now.

The motion of Ald. Cary to reduce to $10,000 was agreed to.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES.

For construction of city's portion of Thirty-ninth and Halsted street bridge.............$926

There was no objection, and the item was adopted.

Ald. Waldo moved to insert an appropriation for the Fullerton avenue bridge. The Mayor had promised to send in a communication advising the appropriation of enough money to put the draw in the aforesaid bridge, but he was informed that the Mayor had not done so.

The Chairman said the item was new, the estimate should come from the Department of Public Works, and the motion was out of order until the report was being considered by the Council.

BRIDGE AND VIADUCT REPAIRS.

For repairs of sundry bridges and viaducts...$29,210

Ald. Ryan moved to reduce to $24,000. Carried.

BRIDGE-TENDERS' SALARIES.

For salaries of bridge-tenders, to be paid as per schedule...................................$44,028

Ald. Lawler moved that the salaries for bridge-tenders at Rush, State, Clark, Wells, Lake, and Randolph street bridges be uniform.

The Chairman decided the motion out of order. The item must be taken up as a whole, and the only way for the Alderman to accomplish his purpose was to increase the total item so as to make the separate salaries uniform.

Ald. Lawler moved to add a sufficient amount to the total item for bridge-tenders to make the salaries mentioned uniform. The motion was not seconded.

Ald. White moved to adopt. Agreed to.

Ald. McAuley moved to adopt last year's schedule. Lost.

Ald. White's motion was carried.

WASHINGTON-STREET TUNNEL.

Engineer, fuel, repairs, and cleaning.......$8,322

Ald. Gilbert moved to make the item the same as that for the LaSalle tunnel—$1,955.

Ald. Throop said stone piers had been put in the Washington street tunnel to keep it from caving, in and this item was to cover the expense incurred.

Ald. Gilbert's motion was lost, and the item was adopted as reported.

LASALLE STREET TUNNEL.

Engineer, fuel, repairs, and cleaning.......$1,955

It was adopted.

PUBLIC PARKS.

Lake Park, for trees..............	$1,877
Lake Park..............	2,300
Ellis Park..............	575
Union Park..............	1,725
Jefferson Park..............	862
Vernon Park..............	575
Wicker Park..............	573
Washington Square..............	575
Union Square....	345
Total..............	$9,410

Ald. White moved to strike out the Lake Park item.

Ald. Ballard said it was for trees planted years ago that were now dead. They were ordered by the Council.

Ald. Sommer denied that the Council had ever ordered the trees.

Ald. Rawleigh said over $3,000 was appropriated last year for trees for that park.

Ald. Pearsons remarked that an arrangement was made with a man to put out the trees, but by what authority or by whom he didn't know. If the city had been handled in the same way as the Lake Park, it would have been dead long ago. If the people chose to elect fools to manage their affairs, let them do so. He didn't know how the Council could honestly avoid making the appropriation for the trees, whether they were alive or dead. The honor of the city should be kept unimpaired.

Ald. White was in favor of letting the party who ordered the trees pay for them. He didn't want any Michigan avenue steals to be run through in the Appropriation bill.

Ald. Cary asked why the Alderman voted to place on file the report of the Committee which investigated the Michigan avenue business.

Ald. White replied that he would not have done so if the Committee had made a proper report. Lake Park was an eye-sore, and a little swindle on a big scale.

Ald. Ballard said the park had paid $87,000 into the Treasury after the fire for rents. He didn't know by whom the trees were ordered. He had opposed their setting out, because he knew they couldn't live.

Ald. Gilbert said the parties should sue the city, and it could then be found out who was responsible.

The item was stricken out.

Ald. Lawler moved to reduce the item for Lake Park to $1,000. He thought the opportunity was a splendid one for a speech, and would give way for Ald. McAuley. [Laughter.]

Ald. McAuley acknowledged the compliment. He did not intend to rise on these trifling matters to enter his protest. He had already made it, and it was broad enough. He wanted to see every man paid who had a just claim against the city.

Ald. Sweeney thought all that could be done next year was to give the people something to eat. They had got along in other days without parks. The park system at best was nothing but a fraud. A man should be kept to cut down the grass, and that was all that should be done. But he was in favor of striking out all the items, and letting the parks take care of themselves.

The motion to reduce to $1,000 was lost.

Ald. Lawler moved to strike out "the whole thing."

The Chair decided the motion out of order.

The motion to adopt was lost.

Ald. Sommer moved to make the amount $2,200.

Ald. Lawler moved to reduce it to $1,200.

Ald. Ballard said that wouldn't pay the salaries of the man in charge and those under him.

Ald. Cary remarked that if the appropriation was stricken out the parks would go to waste.

The motion of Ald. Sommer was agreed to.

Ald. Lawler moved to make the item for Ellis Park $720. Lost.

The item as reported was adopted.

Ald. Thompson (Thirteenth) moved to adopt the item for Union Park—$1,725.

Ald. Gilbert moved to reduce to $1,500. If Lake Park received $2,200, $1,500 was ample for Union Park.

Ald. Lodding moved to make the item $1,000.

Ald. Baumgarten—That wouldn't feed the bulls. [Laughter.]

Ald. Rawleigh said the bear at Union Park had to be fed, and if the appropriation was cut down the animal wouldn't have anything to eat. [Laughter.]

Ald. Gilbert asked if an appropriation for bears and other animals was for corporate purposes. [Laughter.]

Ald. Throop replied that money seemed to have been appropriated for animals and menageries all over the city, intimating that there were some in the various departments of the City Government. [Laughter.]

Ald. McAuley deprecated the sectional feeling manifested by a majority of the Aldermen in the North and West Divisions in making these small appropriations for the South Side parks. He didn't know but that it would be best to strike out the appropriations for park purposes altogether, but as there was an intention to appropriate for this purpose, he thought there should be no unjust discriminations.

Ald. Stewart was opposed to appropriating for beautifying the parks, but in favor of appropriating a reasonable sum to keep what the city already possessed.

Ald. White alluded to Lake Park as a frog-pond, doubted whether Ald. McAuley knew anything about Union Park, and asked him if he did really know where it was.

Ald. McAuley said the question wasn't entitled to consideration.

Ald. White said he considered the source of that remark. Union Park had bears, animals, and thinks, and the appropriation should not, in his opinion, be cut down.

Ald. Cary did not think there was any sectional feeling.

Ald. Thompson (Thirteenth) said the item, as reported, was a large reduction on last year's appropriation.

Ald. Gilbert withdrew his amendment.

The item was then adopted, as it stood.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to adopt the item of $862.50 for Jefferson Park.

Ald. Lawler wanted to know what it was for.

Ald. Pearsons replied that it was for the benefit of the park, to be used at the discretion of the Board of Public Works.

Ald. Lawler thought the item was too large, unless intended to cover keepers' salaries.

The item was adopted, as reported.

Ald. Thompson (Thirteenth) moved to adopt the item of $575 for Vernon Park.

Ald. Lawler moved to increase to $720. The keeper was compelled to work at the park at nights, because in the summer season the park was a resort until 11 or 12 o'clock at night [laughter,] and, in justice to the aforesaid keeper, the sum of $720 was none too large.

The motion was lost, and the item adopted, as reported.

Ald. Baumgarten moved to increase the item for Wicker Park to $720. The man in charge worked all the time.

Ald. Cary—Is he there in the winter?

Ald. Baumgarten—Yes.

Ald. Cary—What does he do?

Ald. Baumgarten—Well, he takes care of the fowls.

Ald. Rawleigh—There are two chickens there. [Laughter.]

The motion to increase was lost, and the item passed, as reported.

The item for Washington Square was passed, as was that for Union Square.

Ald. Cary moved to reconsider the vote by which the item for Lake Park was passed. Agreed to.

Ald. Cary moved to make the amount $2,300. Carried.

The total reduction in the park items was $1,877.95, making the appropriation $7,382.50, subject, of course, to the approval of the Council.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Gas for City-Hall..............	$ 2,300
Coal for City-Hall..............	2,875
Engineers and assistants..............	2,185
Janitors, assistants, and watchmen..............	2,760
Repairs..............	3,450
Total..............	$13,570

Ald. Lawler moved to cut down the item of $2,300 to $2,000. Gas was wasted in the Hall during the daytime, and if the Gas-Inspector did his duty he would have found it out.

The motion was carried.

Ald. White moved to reduce the item of $2,875 to $2,500. Carried.

Ald. Gilbert moved to cut down the item of $2,815 to $1,900.

Ald. Cary thought it time to consider the much-talked of 15 per cent deficiency. He was in favor of the item as reported, because, if there was to be any such deficiency, the per cent to cover it should certainly be added to the salaries of employes, who should be the last persons to suffer.

Ald. Seaton remarked that the addition of this 15 per cent was not placed in the list of salaries. The deficiencies which it was estimated would occur in that list were included in the contingent fund and other funds.

Ald. Cary remarked that it had been said the Council must economize because it could not borrow money. The question was, How should the employes be paid? He assumed that no money was to be borrowed, hoping that the revenue was not to be depleted by payments of interest on borrowed money. Heretofore, when money was wanted, the city authorities had gone around to the banks and borrowed it, having to pay the employe as well as interest on the money borrowed. The employe now would receive his order on the Treasury, and go to a bank and negotiate its discount. Therefore, until this 15 per cent had not been added, the city would have to pay the employe to the extent of the appropriation, and the 15 per cent would really come out of his own pocket in order to enable him to cash his order. He would, therefore, fix the salaries at such reasonable figures as would enable the employes to get proper salaries after they had gone through the "shaving" process.

The motion of Ald. Gilbert to reduce to $1,900 was lost, and the item was adopted as reported.

The item for janitors was adopted.

Ald. Sweeney wanted to know what "repairs" meant.

Ald. Lawler answered, "Various things." The City-Hall was continually sinking, and had to be kept above ground.

Ald. Sweeney said that a great deal more money was spent on the building than it was worth. Quarters had better be found elsewhere.

Ald. McAuley moved to make the item the same as last year,—$1,200.

Ald. Throop asked if the gentleman was certain that a debt had not already been incurred.

Ald. McAuley said the Finance Committee were very silent. He wanted information.

Ald. Throop—What do you expect from an idiot? [Laughter.]

The amendment was voted down.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to make the sum $1,500. Agreed to.

SALARIES.

For salary of City Engineer..............	$ 3,000
For salary of secretary..............	2,000
For salary of bookkeeper..............	2,200
For salary of Superintendent of Streets and Bridges..............	2,200
For salary of one Assistant Engineer....	1,200
For salary of one clerk for Engineer....	1,000
For salary of one draughtsman in charge of Map Department..............	1,200
For salary of one rodman..............	600
Total..............	$13,400
One-third of which amount is to be paid from the general appropriation..............	$ 4,466
For salary of one Assistant Engineer..............	1,200
For salary of clerk in charge of special assessments..............	2,000
For salary of two clerks in Special Assessment Department at $1,000 each..............	2,000
For salary of two clerks in Special Assessment Department at $720 each..............	1,440
For salary of two Harbor Masters at $720 each..............	1,440
For salary of one draughtsman..............	720
For salary of one draughtsman..............	600
For salary of one rodman..............	600
Total..............	$14,466

The salaries of the City Engineer, secretary, and bookkeeper were adopted.

Ald. Stewart moved to insert an item of $1,600 for an assistant bookkeeper. Agreed to.

Ald. Ryan moved to reduce the salary of the Superintendent of Streets and Bridges to $2,000.

Ald. Rawleigh said a good competent man was worth $2,200.

Ald. Lawler remarked that the Council had asked a man to keep a family and feed bears for $520 a year, and yet Aldermen thought it was economy to pay a man $2,200. He could produce "a competent man who could build a bridge for one half the salary."

Ald. Kirk—Who is he?

Ald. Lawler—Dennis McCarty. He can build a vessel from the truck up. [Laughter.] [Since the truck is on the top of the mast, Dennis must be a very smart man.]

The motion to reduce to $2,000 was lost, and the item adopted as reported.

Ald. Stewart moved to reconsider the vote by which the salary of the bookkeeper was fixed at $2,200. He thought $2,000 was enough.

Ald. Pearsons said the Finance Committee had left out the assistant bookkeeper, since there wouldn't be as much to do as last year. He believed in giving the bookkeeper what was reported.

Ald. McAuley thought $2,200 was low enough.

Ald. Stewart said there were twenty-five clerks in the Department of Public Works who could be dispensed with, and the work done just as well as now. Some were cut off a year ago, but not enough. But a good many of them had been put back, although turned out by an ordinance. He withdrew the motion to reconsider, saying he would bring up the matter again at another time.

Ald. McAuley wanted to know why it was necessary to pay an assistant engineer $1,200.

Nobody explained, however, and the item was adopted. So were the succeeding items of $1,000, $1,200, and $600 without debate.

The next case of "salary for one assistant engineer, $1,200," was then taken up. Several Aldermen asked in one voice what it meant.

Ald. Seaton said it referred to the assistant engineer in the Sewerage Department.

The item was adopted.

The item of $2,000 for salary of clerk in charge of special assessments was adopted without debate.

Ald. Cary moved to insert, in place of "salary of two clerks in Special Assessment Department, at $1,000 each," "salaries of two clerks, etc., one at $1,500 and one at $1,000."

Ald. Kerber didn't think this looked very much like cutting down.

Ald. Pearsons thought the item as reported was large enough. There would be less work this year, and a number of clerks had been cut out, and others would probably have to go.

Ald. Cary was opposed to paring the nails of trusty employes instead of applying the pruning-knife where it would cause less injury. The mistake of a blundering clerk in the Department might cause the city great expense, and the abilities necessary for the position demanded a fair remuneration.

Ald. Lodding moved to make these two salaries $1,250 each.

Ald. Gilbert thought there should be a difference in salary in favor of Mr. Harkness, who held the more responsible position.

The motion to make one salary $1,500 and the other $1,000 was finally carried.

The item of "salary for two clerks in Special Assessment Department at $720 each" was next read.

Ald. Lawler moved to increase to $800 each.

Ald. Pearsons said the two clerks would probably have to leave in about four weeks, because there would be nothing to do. He could get men to do the work any day in the week at $600 each.

The motion to increase was lost and the item adopted as reported.

The next item, for Harbormasters, was a small snag.

Ald. Lawler wanted to know why there was more than one of them.

Ald. White said there were two last year. There used to be three.

The item was passed.

Ald. Sweeney protested against the $720 salary of the draftsman. He had been cut down last year from $1,200 to $900. He moved to make the amount $900. He was competent, and neither a German nor an Irishman, but a Scandinavian.

The motion was lost, and the item adopted as reported.

Ald. Sommer made an appeal for the second draftsman, who had more to do than the other. He moved to make the salary the same as last year—$720.

The motion was lost, and the item agreed to as reported.

Ald. Sommer said he knew of a couple of hundred men who would do a rodman's work for $400. He moved to make his salary $450. Lost.

The item was passed.

[The total reduction in the estimates of the Board of Public Works, as far as the Council has gone, is $127,291.45.

On motion of Ald. White, the Committee arose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

Ald. Gilbert moved that when the Council adjourn it do so to meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when heads of Departments could be present to furnish information, if needed.

Ald. Baumgarten moved, as an amendment, to adjourn until 7:30 this evening. Lost.

The motion to adjourn till 2 o'clock was then carried.

The Council then adjourned.

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—*Special Orders No. 31.*—To complete his record on the rolls, Capt. Daniel S. Malven, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, mustered out and honorably discharged Aug. 19, 1864, to which date he rendered service.

The Superintendent of Mounted Recruiting Service will cause three hundred (300) recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge, in the order named, to the points hereinafter mentioned, for assignment as follows: One hundred to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the Second Cavalry; 100, via Cheyenne, to Fort Laramie, W. T., for the Third Cavalry; 100 to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., for the Fifth Cavalry.

Special Orders No. 32.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Ordnance Sergeant Edward Doyle, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Sisseton, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Hospital Steward H. H. Von Falkenstein, United States Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report by letter to the Commanding General Department of Texas for assignment to duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First-Lieut. W. B. Weir, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and will report to the Lieutenant-General commanding Military Division of the Missouri for assignment to duty in the Department of the Platte.

Special Orders No. 33.—By direction of the Secretary of War, a Board of medical officers, to consist of Surgeon J. J. Woodward and Assistant-Surgeon George A. Otis, is appointed to meet in this city the 15th inst., to examine First-Lieut. Charles E. Nordstrom, Tenth Cavalry, and to report his present condition, and whether, in their opinion, he is able to travel to and remain at his station without endangering his life or ultimate recovery.

The following-named men have been ordered to be discharged the service: Brevets Herman J. Shulteis, Jr., general service; Thomas J. Burke, Fifth Infantry; Robert Geoghegan alias Paul Burnett, Company K, Eighth Cavalry; and Sergeant James K. P. Purdum, general service.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

HEADQUARTERS, ST. PAUL, Minn.—*Special Orders No. 21.*—A Board of Survey, to consist of Maj. William Smith, Pay Department, and Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ordance Department, will convene in this city on the 23d inst. to inquire into, and report upon, the circumstances attending the loss of one Springfield breech-loading rifled musket, for which First-Lieut. Edward Maguire, Corps of Engineers, is responsible, and to fix the responsibility therefor.

Special Orders No. 22.—First-Lieut. L. R. Hare, Seventh Cavalry, is hereby relieved from the further operation of Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 3, current series, from these headquarters, and will proceed to join his company at Fort Abraham Lincoln.

Upon being relieved by First-Lieut. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, as Ordnance Officer in charge of the ordnance depot at Fort Abraham Lincoln, First-Lieut. Andrew H. Nave, Seventh Cavalry, will report for duty with his company.

Maj. Thomas F. Barr, Judge Advocate United States Army, Judge Advocate of the Department, will proceed to Bismarck and Fort Abraham Lincoln on public service; and, on completion thereof, will return to his station in this city.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

HEADQUARTERS, OMAHA, Neb.—*Special Orders No. 12.*—Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Department, Acting Assistant Surgeon I. I. Marston, United States Army, now in this city, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer Fort McPherson, Neb., for duty.

Special Orders No. 13.—A General Court-Martial is hereby appointed to meet at Sidney Barracks, Neb., on the 15th day of February, 1878, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Maj. George A. Gordon and Capt. Samuel S. Sumner, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. Curtis E. Munn, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.; Capt. Michael J. Fitzgerald, First-Lieut. William B. Pease, and Second-Lieut. John A. Baldwin, Ninth Infantry. Second-Lieut. James S. Paddock, Fifth Cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

Special Orders No. 14.—Upon the recommendation of the Chief Paymaster of the Department, the following assignments of Paymasters to pay the troops in this Department for the muster of Feb. 28, 1878, is hereby made, viz.:

For the Post of Omaha Barracks, Neb., Maj. Simeon Smith, Pay Department.

For the Posts of Camp Douglas and Fort Cameron, Utah; Fort Hall, Idaho; and Fort Bridger, Camps Stambaugh and Brown, Wyoming, Maj. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Pay Department.

For the Posts of Forts Hartsuff and McPherson and Sidney Barracks, Neb.; Fort D. A. Russell and the camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming; and Forts Sanders and Fred Steele, Wyoming, Maj. Robert D. Clarke, Pay Department.

For the Posts at Camps Robinson and Sheridan, Neb., Maj. T. T. Thornburgh, Pay Department.

For the Posts of Forts Laramie, Fetterman, and McKinney, Wyoming, Maj. J. W. Wham, Pay Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—*Special Orders No. 28.*—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Davidson, Tenth Cavalry, is hereby appointed a Special Inspector, for the purpose of making an inspection at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, of certain unserviceable public horses, for which Capt. T. A. Baldwin, Tenth Cavalry, is responsible.

Special Orders No. 30.—On the recommendation of the Governor of Leavenworth Military Prison, the following-named military prisoners entitled to an abatement of five (5) days per month for continuous good conduct may be discharged on the dates set opposite their respective names: C. R. Burns, Charles Pohle, William Roberts, Frank Voorhis, J. H. Williams, George Cook, Feb. 19, 1878; E. F. Welsh, Feb. 20; Jefferson Hunt, Carl Smith, Feb. 21; P. M. Hussey, James TenEyck, Henry Horn, Dominick Hynes, and Albert Simpson, Feb. 24, 1878.

Capt. A. P. Blunt, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. A., Governor of the Leavenworth Military Prison, will proceed to Cincinnati, O., on business connected with the prison, on completion of which he will rejoin his station at this point.

DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.

HEADQUARTERS SANTA FE, New Mexico.—*Circular:* The attention of officers performing the duties of Acting Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence at posts in the District is invited to the provisions of Paragraph 2, General Orders No. 108, Headquarters of the Army, series of 1877, authorizing the sale of subsistence stores to civilian employes. It is the full meaning and intent of the order that the cost of transportation shall be added to invoice price in the sale of subsistence stores to all civilian employes.

Special Orders No. 17.—Under the provisions of General Orders No. 92, series of 1868, from the Adjutant General's office, Private Addison E. Williams, General Service Detachment at these headquarters, is hereby discharged the service of the United States.

Private John Smith, Company I, Fifteenth Infantry, is hereby detailed on duty at these headquarters. He will be ordered to report at once to the Acting Adjutant General of the District.

Special Orders No. 14.—The commanding officer, Fort Garland, Colorado, will detail an officer and fifteen enlisted men, mounted and fully armed and equipped, to proceed at once to the new agency at the Los Pinos and vicinity, and carry out instructions contained in letter of this date from these headquarters. They will be supplied with thirty days' rations.

The Chief C. S. of the District will commute the rations, at the usual rates, of the following enlisted men on duty as repairmen on United States military telegraph line, New Mexico Division, viz.: Private Abram Teato, Company F, Fifteenth Infantry, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1878. Private Garin Ford, Company E, Fifteenth Infantry, from Jan. 21 to Jan. 31, 1878. Private George L. Wright, Company G, Fifteenth Infantry, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1878, it having been impracticable for them to carry rations in kind.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS, SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—*Special Orders No. 28.*—A General Court-Martial will convene at Fort Stockton, Texas, on the 11th inst., for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Board: Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, Capts. C. F. Roe and Daniel Hart, First-Lieut. O. J. Sweet, Second-Lieut. Harry Reade, and Second-Lieut. J. McMartin, Judge-Advocate of the Court—all of the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Special Orders No. 29.—First-Lieut. W. A. Thompson, Adjutant Fourth Cavalry, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders No. 3, Headquarters Fourth Cavalry, current series, will proceed to join the headquarters of his regiment at Fort Clark, Texas.

Special Orders No. 30.—On the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Department, Acting Assistant-Surgeon E. McLoon, United States Army, will proceed by first stage and report to the commanding officer Company E, Fourth Cavalry, at Fredericksburg, Texas, for duty with that command en route to Fort Clark, Texas; upon arrival at that post he will return to this city for annulment of contract.

Capt. E. M. Heyl, Fourth Cavalry, is appointed a Special Inspector, and will inspect four horses, reported as unserviceable, pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Clark, Tex., and for which First-Lieut. B. M. Custer, Regimental Quartermaster, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, is responsible, with a view to their disposition for the best interest of the service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leaves of absence have been granted Capts. D. T. Wells, Eighth Infantry; John Lee, Fourth Cavalry (extended); First-Lieuts. C. H. Rockwell, Fifth Cavalry (extended); M. C. Wilkinson, Third Infantry (extended).

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H. R. 3,275.—For the relief of actual settlers upon Osage Indians' trust and diminished reservation lands in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes.

H. R. 3,276.—To remove political disabilities of William C. Whittle, of Virginia.

H. R. 3,279.—To remove political disabilities of John D. Simms, of Virginia.

H. R. 3,278.—To remove political disabilities of C. H. Kennedy, of Virginia.

H. R. 3,279.—To remove political disabilities of C. H. Williamson, of New York.

H. R. 2,069.—To amend Sec. 4 of act of March 3, 1865, providing for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes.

H. R. 1,444.—To indemnify the heirs and legal representatives of John Rice Jones, deceased, for the land sold or otherwise appropriated by the United States within the limits of certain confirmed land claims in the State of Illinois, and to quiet title.

H. R. 3,294.—Authorizes the President to appoint William L. Foulk, late Captain in the Tenth United States Cavalry, to the position of Captain in the same regiment of the same grade and rank held by him at the time he was dropped from the roll.

Petition of William Beantor, late private Company C, Twenty-first United States Infantry, to be reimbursed for moneys embezzled by W. W. Fleming, late First Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry.

S. 97.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to grant permission to the proprietors of the salmon fisheries now located at Three Tree Point Military Reservation, on the Columbia River, to remain on said reservation.

S. 751.—For the relief of John Charles Black, late Colonel Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers.

S. 750.—To provide for experiments and the purchase of movable torpedoes for military and naval defense.

H. R. 3,261.—To fix the pay of certain enlisted men in the army.

H. R. 3,262.—To regulate the military establishment of the United States in time of peace.

H. R. 3,263.—To regulate the pay and allowances of the officers of the army.

H. R. 3,264.—To prescribe the time for the payment of the tax on distilled spirits and for other purposes.

H. R. 3,265.—To authorize the Secretary of War to relinquish and turn over to the Interior Department certain parts of Camp Douglas, Utah, military reservation.

H. R. 3,266.—To grant a pension to Dalton Hinchman, late private Company G, Second Michigan Cavalry.

Petition from Capt. J. W. Eckles, Fifteenth United States Infantry, praying for reimbursement for private property lost by fire at Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

The "Luncheon."

New York Letter to Rochester Democrat.

The "Luncheon" is an informal style of reception, and has recently come into vogue, and one was held by Mrs. John Jacob Astor last Saturday. "Commerce parties" is another way of entertaining a small number of friends, and can be held in the evening, while the "kettle-drum" is an afternoon affair. The "luncheon" is held from 1 to 3 o'clock. Many stylish ladies desire it to be understood that they are at home at luncheon time, and are glad to see any of their friends who may honor them with a call. At such times the lady of the house may take the head of the table, and if no gentleman be present her daughter may carve. Young ladies are now often called to this duty, and I have seen one of their number dissect a roast turkey in a very expert manner. At these "luncheons" the servants are generally sent out of the room as soon as the covers are off, in order to remove any restraint from conversation. There is often more real enjoyment in such a gathering than in a grand party; but the latter is a fixed feature in society, and every first-class family must give at least one every season. This makes them very abundant at the present time.

Degenerate Rabbits.

London Quarterly Review.

In the year 1419 a few rabbits were borne on a Spanish ship and put on the Island of Porto Santo. There were no beasts of prey there, and these little animals increased so enormously as to become a pest to the country and compelled a colony to remove from it. They are still there, but in the course of 450 years they have become a "species"; they have a peculiar color, a rat-like shape, are small in size, live a nocturnal life, and are of extreme wildness. And now they refuse even to pair with the European form from which they arose.

For all lung troubles, as well as complaints of the throat, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is certainly a palliative and of ten a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest. For coughs or colds no surer or more effective remedy can be found.

GROCERIES.

PINONS,

NUTS OF THE PINE TREE, FROM NEW MEXICO. ALSO

CHILI COLORADO,

MEXICAN RED PEPPER.

Fancy Groceries and Imported Delicacies,

From all parts of the world.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. H. SCHIMPFERMAN, Jr., 172 East Madison-st.

POROUS PLASTERS.

THE WORLD'S CHOICE.

Competent judges representing the civilized people of the world, appointed for the knowledge of particular arts or sciences, convened at Philadelphia for six months, to decide upon the comparative merits of the various inventions of mankind, awarded to the manufacturers of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster, the highest and only medal, above all foreign and American Competitors, on the ground of great superiority over others. WEAK BACK Benson's Capcine Plaster Strengthens and Cures. plasters, and its wonderful pain relieving, strengthening, and curative properties. Remember that this decision was made by four practical and skilled physicians. Remember when you are suffering from any ache or pain that Benson's Capcine Plaster is the best remedy ever devised for all external difficulties. Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cents.

ASK THOSE WHO KNOW. Ask your physician if Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster is not the best Plaster in the World. It has a better reputation among physicians than any similar article known. Its superiority to the old style of porous plasters is very marked.

FINANCIAL.

$50. $100. $200. $500. $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, make desirable investments in Stocks, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

(Late Adelphi.)

J. H. HAVERLY.............Proprietor and Manager.

SUPERLATIVE WEDNESDAY MATINEE & NIGHT.

Colville's Folly Company,

Headed by the Unrivaled Vocalist, M'LLE EME ROSEAU and the Inimitable Comedian, MR. WILLIAM EDOUIN, and succeeding and comprising every member of the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE, in the New, Original, Glittering Drury Lane Burlesque Pantomime Extravaganza of BABES IN THE WOODS; Or, Who Killed Cock Robin? Introducing a Selected Company of Fifty Artists, and many Marvelous Attractions, including THE DRURY LANE MECHANICAL DONKEY AND HARLEQUINADE.

Friday—Extra Grand Washington Birthday Matinee. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

JANAUSCHEK,

Supported by a SUPERIOR COMPANY, under the management of ELLSLER & CANNING.

Wednesday Evening,

CHESNEY WOLD.

Friday—Washington's Birthday, Grand Matinee at 2 p. m.—CHESNEY WOLD. Friday Eve—BRUNHILD. Saturday Matinee—CATHERINE OF RUSSIA. Saturday Night—MACBETH. Popular Prices: Admission, 25, 50, 75c and $1. Matinees, 25 and 50c.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday MATINEES the Popular Drama, TWO ORPHANS

PRODUCED IN A STYLE OF GRANDEUR NEVER EQUALED IN CHICAGO.

A BRILLIANT CAST. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY. ARTISTIC MOUNTINGS. COMPLETE MISE EN SCENE.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS OF

MISS ROSE WOOD

MATINEE TO-DAY,

CAMILLE.

To-Night—The Society Sensation, MISS MULTON, with Lewis Morrison and entire Combination. Popular Prices—25, 50, and 75 cents.

COLISEUM.

NOVELTY THEATRE............No. 87 Clark-st.

To-night, and all the week, the Great

DUVALLI SISTERS,

SIEGRIST CHILDREN, MORRIS & FIELDS, TOMMY TURNER, and for the first time the 2-Act Comedy,

OUR INNOCENT PASTOR.

Friday—Washington's Birthday Matinee.

OFFICE CHICAGO NATATORIUM.

Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

We are in receipt of a large number of inquiries regarding the next Swimming Season of our establishment, and in reply would state that the books for season subscriptions will be opened and our summer circular be ready for distribution on and after the 20th of this month, and to those now subscribing we offer the benefit of our large gymnasium without extra charge till the opening of the swimming-season.

TIVOLI.

Clark and Washington-sts.

"AJEEB,"

The Wonderful AUTOMATIC CHESS PLAYER, for one week only, commencing THURSDAY, Feb. 21, from 3 to 5 and from 7 to 11 in the evening. Everybody is allowed to play one game of chess or draught with AJEEB. Admission, 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Choirs, Singing Schools, Societies,

SHOULD USE

The Salutation ($12.00 per doz.), or Zion ($12.00 per doz.), or The Encore ($7.50 per doz.), or Perkins' Singing School ($6.75 doz.), or Johnson's Chorus Choir Instruction Book ($12.00 per doz.).

The first two are first-class Church Music Books, by L. O. Emerson and W. O. Perkins, and have full instructive courses. The last three are fitted especially for Singing Schools by the very best talent. Now for a spirited Winter and Spring Singing Class!

Also give new interest to the year's practice by getting up one of our 40 CANTATAS (send for circulars). Five of them are:

Belshazzar,	Butterfield.	$1.25
Don Munio,	Dudley Buck.	1.50
Joseph's Bondage,	Chadwick.	1.25
Prodigal Son,	Sullivan.	1.25
Walpurgis Night,	Mendelssohn.	.80

Belshazzar and Joseph's Bondage are dramatized, and are splendid Musical Dramas.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

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TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American Tea Co., 43 Vesey-st., N. Y. P.-O. Box 1287.

NOTICE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Secretary's Office, Chicago, Feb. 14, 1878.

A cash dividend of three and one-half per cent on the Preferred and Common stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., 52 William-st., New York, March 4, 1878.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopened March 5, 1878.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

LEGAL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—IN THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, in chancery: John N. Denison and John W. Brooks vs. the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company, and also Charles I. Bowditch, Wm. G. Weld, and C. J. Morrill on their intervention. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the said Court entered of record in said cause on the fourth (4) day of December, A. D. 1877, I, Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery of said Court, and as such Master, at the hour of ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, the ninth (9th) day of March, 1878, at the front door of the building now used by said Court as a Court-House, known as the Republic Life Building, numbers 157 to 163 LaSalle street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, will sell as directed in said decree, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said decree, and particularly described as follows, to-wit: All the railroad of the said Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company made or to be made, extending from Joliet, in the County of Will, to Forreston, in the County of Ogle, in said State of Illinois, including right of way therefor, road-bed, superstructure, iron, ties, chairs, splices, bolts, nuts, spikes, all the lands and depot grounds, station-houses, depots, viaducts, bridges, timber, and materials, and property purchased for the construction of said railroad, all the engines, tenders, cars, and machinery, all kinds of rolling stock owned by said Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company acquired for or to be used upon said railroad, and all the franchises and rights of the said Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company relating thereto, and all property acquired by virtue thereof, including side-tracks, turnouts, machine-shops, tools, implements, and personal property used on or along the line of said railroad, and all property acquired by said Company since the execution of said mortgage in and relating to said railroad, together with all and singular the tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, and interest whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of said Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company of in and to the same and all other property, rights, and franchises, and things whatsoever which were intended to be conveyed by said mortgage now in the hands or under the control or authority of the Receiver appointed in this cause, and all property acquired by purchase or otherwise by said Receiver during the pendency of this suit for use in connection with such railroad, and which shall be at the time of said sale in his possession, or to which he shall be entitled, together as one entire property, and not in separate parcels. Unpaid bonds and coupons secured by the mortgage foreclosed in said cause may be received by the Master from the purchaser in lieu of cash in part payment of the purchase-money in the manner, to the extent, and upon the terms authorized by the said decree, and for the character and terms of sale, and time and mode of payment, reference is had to said decree of record in said cause in said Court.

February 4, 1878. HENRY W. BISHOP, Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to Huntington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. JNO. JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

WEAKNESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by

WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL,

a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Send for Circular. Price, $1 per Box; Six Boxes, $5; by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use. Prepared only by

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John St., New York.

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AREND'S KUMYSS

FRESH—MEDIUM—OLD,

As suitable for Infants or various conditions of Adults.

NONE WARRANTED GENUINE

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Originator of Kumyss in America.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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Only Direct Line to France.

General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, Delord...........Wed., Feb. 20, 8 a. m.
LABRADOR, Sangliar...........Wed., March 6, 7 a. m.
FRANCE, Trudelle...........Wed., March 20, 6:30 a. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding and utensils. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line..........	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton..........	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Omaha Night Express..........	† 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton..........	† 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque.	* 9:15 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque.	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Express..........	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger..........	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 5:45 a. m.
*b*Green Bay Express..........	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex..	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Winona Express..	† 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
*b*LaCrosse Express..........	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*Marquette Express..........	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake & Rockford....	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake Express..........	* 4:00 p. m.	* 5:55 p. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express..	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Ottawa & Streator Express....	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport Express..	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express..........	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas & Colorado Express....	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger.....	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Aurora Passenger..........	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota & Streator Passenger.	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger..........	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger.....	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express..	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Omaha Night Express..........	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:55 a. m.
Texas Fast Express..........	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:55 a. m.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex....	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex....	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex....	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:35 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington..	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex..	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:35 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express..........	* 7:55 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express..........	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express..........	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express..	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express..........	* 8:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line..........	§ 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex....	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
*a*Cairo, New Orl'ns & Texas Ex	§ 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Springfield Express..........	* 8:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex..........	† 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex....	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex....	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger..........	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)..	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express..........	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation....	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)......	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express..........	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:45 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express..........	* 8:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express..........	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line..........	§ 9:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express..........	* 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line..........	§ 9:40 p. m.	* 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line..........	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex....	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily..........	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express..........	†10:20 p. m.	§ 6:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express..........	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Night Express..........	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express....	* 9:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Night Express....	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation..........	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express..........	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 38 degrees; 10 a. m., 39; 12 m., 40; 3 p. m., 40; 8 p. m., 42. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.94; 8 p. m., 29.68.

The Board of Councillors of the Hospital for Women and Children desire to return thanks to Miss Kellogg for her thoughtful and kindly act in sending to the Hospital some of the beautiful floral gifts that were presented to her on the evening of her benefit.

At 3:45 yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Hamilton, residing at No. 130 Larrabee street, perceived her neighbor, Mrs. Annie Bremen, hanging to the kitchen door. She cut her down at once, but life was already extinct. Deceased was 48 years of age, and had several times attempted to commit suicide because she was a hopeless victim of consumption. She leaves a family of seven children, aged from 8 to 26 years.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest on Charles Schreckhaas, who died of general debility and exposure on the streets; upon Andrew Anderson, who cut his throat at No. 27 Hunt street; upon Oscar Peterson, 4½ years old, who died of meningitis and a fracture of the skull, the result of a fall, at No. 112 Sedgwick street; and upon Catherine Kusch, 2 years of age, who died of croup at No. 27 Farrell street.

The workingmen of the Fifth Ward attempted to hold another meeting at the corner of Thirty-first and Arnold streets last evening, but, as it was not properly advertised, there was but a small-sized corporal's guard on deck, and the project was abandoned for this week. The few who were there determined to see to it that the people of the neighborhood were made aware of the next meeting by some means or other, and they are anticipating a rousing assembly in the near future.

The unordained preachers of the Chicago District of the Methodist Conference met yesterday afternoon in the lecture-room of the First M. E. Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, for the purpose of organizing for temperance and revival work. A season of prayer was had, led by Elder Willing, after which a permanent organization was effected, as follows: President, the Rev. Henry Whitehead; Vice-President, J. H. Mann; Secretary, V. F. Brown. Arrangements for missionary, temperance, and revival work were made.

There was very little of interest to reward the reporter for navigating the mud on a cruise among the broken banks yesterday. The Receiver of the Third National is expecting a new installment of checks to-day to pay up the depositors who were tardy in proving up their claims for the late dividend. The Receiver of the German-American Bank said the attorney who drew up the petition which was filed in Court Monday made a slight mistake in calling the amount of $5,000, first lien, one note; it should have been three notes,—one for $2,000 and two for $1,500 each.

INSURANCE.

Insurance business has been so dull during the last few months that the Chicago Board of Underwriters have hardly known what to bring up for discussion. All the subjects lately brought before the Board meetings have been of an unimportant, trivial nature which aroused neither interest nor enthusiasm. Something had to be done to awake the members from their lethargy and bring renewed vigor into the proceedings of the Board. Several schemes were tried and they all failed, until some of these fine mornings a happy thought struck one of the Underwriters. Why not bring charges against members of the Board for violating the rates? This would surely get up an excitement. The accused parties would kick up a rumpus and try to involve others, and would not rest until nearly everybody else had been convicted of the same charge. The more he thought of it the better he liked it, and was only surprised that no one had gotten the idea before. At the Board meeting a few weeks ago the happy idea was carried into execution, and one of the prominent members of the Board was formally accused of having violated the tariff rates. The result was magical. The dullness which had heretofore characterized the Board meetings gave way to the intensest excitement, and everybody was on his feet to denounce that member for his faithless, dastardly conduct, and each one thanked Heaven for not being as bad as that man. The accused member was not present at that meeting, but he was at once informed of the charges brought against him and cited before the Board for trial. He did not appear in person, but sent a letter to the Board stating that he did not care to defend himself, and was willing to resign, but he wished to state that the man who had brought the charge had been a candidate for the position of President at the late election, and had come to him soliciting his vote, and he was threatened with vengeance for refusing to give it to him. It seemed to him that the charge was the result of that action on his part. When the letter was read all those present smiled, and the prosecutor, who did not smile, thought he would not push the matter. This ended this case. But the excitement created by it showed the success of the original idea, and it was again tried with still better success at a late meeting. One of the most prominent members of the Board was accused of violating the compact by writing on a piece of property just inside the city limits at much below the tariff rates. In this instance the charge was very direct, and the members shouted for joy on having secured a case that was bound to keep up the interest in the proceedings of the Board for some time. The accused member appeared before the tribunal. He did not deny the truth of the accusation, but pleaded in extenuation that it was done by "mistake." He further stated that if such prosecutions were to be the order of the day, he would try his hand at the game himself, and promised to show within twenty-four hours that other members, still more prominent than himself, had made similar "mistakes." He was as good as his word, and before the appointed time he brought evidence of the cutting of rates by others. No one could any longer complain that the Board meetings were dull and uninteresting. On the contrary, they were as interesting and exciting as the most fastidious could desire. But there was not the fun in them that was expected, and no one enjoyed the proceedings. Nearly every member trembled lest some of their "mistakes" should also come to light. They felt like that youth in Goethe's "Faust," who succeeded in summoning the ghosts but was unable to banish them again. No one cared to push the matter any farther, and yet they could not drop it without compromising the dignity of the Board. In this extremity one of the members, probably the one who conceived the original idea which had caused all this turmoil, hit upon another idea which was to bring the Board carefully across the "bloody chasm." The idea was to reorganize the Board on a new basis, adopt new rules, and then let bygones be bygones. To carry this idea into execution a meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, No. 127 LaSalle street. The plan found many admirers, and was discussed all afternoon, but no conclusion was reached. Another meeting for the same purpose will be held to-day, and, judging by the reassured countenances of the members at the close of yesterday's meeting, there can be no doubt that "the ghosts will be banished," and that peace, harmony, and good will towards one another will soon reign supreme again from one end of LaSalle street to the other.

THE SOUTH PARK.

A regular meeting of the Board of South Park Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at their office on Randolph street; present, Commissioners Morgan, Walsh, Price, Sherman, and Cornell. Bills to the amount of $1,239.99 were presented and ordered paid. A communication from L. B. Sawyer concerning an observatory was received and referred to the Construction Committee.

Mr. Kales sent a communication announcing that the Winston matter had been settled in the Supreme Court. The Land Committee were empowered to take what action seemed best to them. Mr. Kales informed the Board that he had applied to the Criminal Court that morning for a copy of the information in the Dunham case, and found that it had just been filed. That it had not been filed sooner was the result of a mistake.

Mr. Cornell presented, on behalf of Mr. A. W. Landon, a proposition for a fountain like the one in Lincoln Park. It was proposed to locate the improvement, if decided on, on the land between Drexel boulevard and the park. Mr. Price had estimated the cost of a durable foundation at $2,000. The Humane Society had advocated the improvement because it would allow of facilities for watering horses. This Society proposed to bear the expense of the superstructure, so that the only cost to the Board would be the foundation. The matter was referred to the Construction Committee, together with Mr. Price.

The Board then adjourned.

R. M. WOODS.

The indictment for conspiracy found against Maj. R. M. Woods, on account of his connection with the officers of the defunct Protection Life-Insurance Company, was yesterday morning taken up before Judge Jameson. The State's Attorney moved to dismiss the indictment, and it was so ordered. By way of explanation, Mr. Mills afterwards said to a *Post* reporter that there seemed an entire insufficiency of evidence to convict. "Indeed," said Mr. Mills, "my candid opinion is that the indictment never should have been returned on the evidence submitted. Maj. Woods' offense, at most, appears to have been merely an oversight, a mistake, and there does not appear to have been the slightest foundation for a criminal prosecution. It was but justice to the gentleman that the matter should have been handled as it was this morning."

It seems from all accounts that there was something curious in the way the indictment was brought in. Maj. Woods claims to have the affidavits of twelve of the Grand Jurors to the effect that they did not vote for his indictment. It is expected that Maj. Woods will prove a valuable witness for the prosecution in the case against the officers of the Company, which will soon be tried.

MOURNED FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Yesterday afternoon Postmaster Palmer received a letter from Gasport, Eng., in which a Mrs. Thomas Satchwell mourns the absence of her husband, and is anxious to ascertain his whereabouts. It appears that the missing head of the firm stepped out one fine afternoon, some twenty-eight years ago, with the ostensible purpose of getting a drink, and forgot to return. He is a lecturer by profession, and the chances are two to one that his prolonged absence is due to the fact that he detested competion so near home. Some time ago she heard, by means of a letter from his brother, who lives in Fiddletown, Amadore County, Cal., that the truant Thomas was residing at Illinois, and would the Chicago Postmaster be kind enough to obtain his address from the postman of the district. Mr. Palmer confesses his inability to comply with the request, as Illinois is not within the jurisdiction of his letter-carriers. The probabilities are that she will never hear from her Satchwell, whose carpet-bagging proclivities have imposed on him a silence of over one-quarter of a century.

THE PROPOSED POSTAL LAW.

A meeting of the Committee of Publishers was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Postmaster Palmer to consider the proposed new postal law, as to its effect on printed matter. Mr. Howell, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, occupied the chair. Mr. C. B. Gatvin acted as Secretary. On motion, the proposed bill was read and considered section by section. On motion of Mr. Judson, the Philadelphia amendment was adopted, providing "that whenever a Postmaster shall refuse to grant registration to any publication for which application is made, or shall revoke a certificate of registration after granting it, it shall be competent for the applicant for registration to apply to the United States Court for a rule on the Postmaster to show cause." A slight amendment was adopted to Sec. 10, to the effect that circulars relating exclusively to the subscription price of publications may be sent therein without conflicting with the provisions regarding registration. The other sections were adopted without change, and the entire bill as amended was concurred in. The Committee will report to the publishers at large Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Postmaster Palmer's private office.

THE WORKINGMEN.

The First-Ward Club of the Workingmen's party of the United States held a meeting last night at No. 330 South Clark street. Nic Herr was in the chair. There was in the early stages of the meeting considerable discussion as to the possibility of sending to Toledo a delegation to represent Chicago in a national convention of the advocates of the doctrine commonly called the "interests of the laboring classes." The delegation had at a previous meeting been appointed. It was announced last night that some money had been collected and transportation insured in other ways; and when one young man arose and said that he once lived in Toledo and would, if sent as a delegate, find accommodations without money and without price for the entire delegation, the whole subject was considered as settled.

Mr. Barr, a very venerable and earnest laborer in the field of the workingman's cause, moved that the delegation be instructed to introduce immediately at the assembling of the Convention a test principle embodied in a resolution declaring that it be one of the inflexible and unalterable rules of the Workingmen's party of the United States that one-half of all the officers composing the legislative and representative boards of local, State, and National Governments be drawn from the ranks of the wages-workers; and that, if the Convention did not include in their platform and declaration of principles one plank which covered the substance of the resolution, the Chicago delegation withdraw and return from whence they went.

The seventeen men comprising the meeting clapped their hands and said, "Hear, hear." When this intense enthusiasm had somewhat subsided, another man arose and said that he was in entire sympathy with the ideas of the last speaker, but was more radical. He would offer as an amendment to the above an instruction to the delegation bidding them see to it that in like manner the Convention adopt a rule requiring all officers elected by the Workingmen's party to bind themselves by their oath in writing to follow the rules and principles laid down as the groundwork of that party. The mover referred to the evils which have already befallen the Workingmen's party. He denounced the past representatives of the party, and said that they had sold themselves to the "biled shirt" element.

Then a very dapper little tailor popped up and offered a very sensible opposition to the amendment. But the motion and amendment were carried after the Chair, Nic Herr, had made a stirring speech, in which he told how the workingman had been abused; how he should indorse no candidates who had not the best interests of the party at heart; how he himself had those interests buried deep in his own breast; and how he would act were he in the City Council.

This last proposition struck some of the few present that "Nic" aspired to a seat in the City Council, and was trying to ride in on the backs of the Workingmen. They left the room, remarking as much to the reporter, who left them disposing, to their own eminent satisfaction, of the destinies of the nation.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—C. B. Meeker, New York; John Muir, St. Louis; S. Pettingill, Belfast; Robert H. Tinker, Rockford; Col. B. P. Baker, New York; the Hon. T. B. Ripy, Lawrenceburg, Ky.; the Hon. H. G. Hay, Cheyenne; T. McGill, Atlanta, Ga.; the Hon. A. G. Thompson, Boston; G. C. Towle, Omaha; J. H. Fairbank, Winchendon, Mass.; W. H. Hill, Worcester; James Pierpont, Pittsburg; the Hon. C. F. Howes, New York; Dr. C. S. Tucker, Coldwater, Mich.... *Sherman House*—P. J. Tormey and W. F. Callender, Boston; the Hon. N. Osburn, Rochester, N. Y.; Col. S. A. Wiswell, New York; J. S. McDonald, Fond du Lac; J. G. Baker, St. Louis; Frederick Bush, Kalamazoo; Charles Willard, San Francisco; D. P. Jones, Ottawa; A. H. Webster, Buffalo.... *Tremont House*—The Hon. John M. Binckley, Milwaukee; the Hon J. C. Chumasero, Rochester; the Hon. W. M. Smith, Lexington, Ill.; the Hon. S. H. Row, Lansing; the Rev. E. J. Gillette, Fond du Lac; J. C. Underhill, Baltimore; the Hon. Ira Prast, Rochester; J. L. Elston, New York; John Crangle, St. Louis; P. Hinemann, Japan; J. H. Pierce, Boston; T. R. La Count, New York; W. L. G. Thomas, Delaware; the Hon. James Clemments, Ann Arbor; B. B. Kerr, Pittsburg; C. V. Whitten, Boston; E. W. Swift, New York.... *Palmer House*—F. A. Hardy, New York; John Altman, San Francisco; the Hon. W. A. Steel, Joliet; J. K. Morrill, Boston; the Hon. R. H. Tinker, Rockford; G. N. Morey, Boston; Col. J. P. Sanford, New York; D. H. Forbes, Oshkosh; C. W. Philips, Pittsburg; Dr. Brown Sequard, Paris, France; C. S. McArthur, Troy; D. A. Tower, New York.

A GOOD RIDDANCE.

SHOOTING A BURGLAR.

Christian Reillinger, alias Riley, alias Chris H. Klein, a noted burglar and sneak-thief, is no more. He paid the penalty of his crimes, through the vigilance and bravery of an honest citizen, whose house he was attempting to enter at 3 o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of robbery. The scene of the affair was in the rear of No. 496 Marshfield avenue. The house is occupied by Mr. James Farson, his wife and daughter, and Mr. William McCallum and his family. It is a two-story and basement house, and is one of a row of nineteen, north of Taylor street. Marshfield avenue is in many places a street only in name. It is a field of mud for most of its length, but north of Taylor street this row of dwellings stand isolated and alone, and are nearly all occupied. Mr. Farson was a Captain of cavalry during the War. He was formerly in the sash, door, and blind business, with a man named Brayton, and is 54 years of age. He details the story of the killing in a very graphic way. His room, where he sleeps and keeps a sort of an office, is just off the kitchen. It is a very small apartment, and in a corner next to the window is a table for writing and a copying press, and opposite stands his bed, which reaches across the room. Mr. Farson sleeps alone down-stairs, while the other people of the house slept above. Mr. Farson always keeps the top of his window down about three inches, and it is fastened on either side by two spring catches. About 3 o'clock he was suddenly awakened by some one trying to open the basement window, which is on a level with the ground, and a very short man could easily reach above the upper sash. While Mr. Farson was in the army he learned how to shoot with a navy revolver, and he also took pride enough in his trusty weapon to take it home and preserve it. He kept it under his pillow as a watch-dog, and for three years he had not fired a shot out of it, and presumed that it was loaded all right, and that every chamber was full. In this he was mistaken, but not seriously enough to foil him in defending his house from entrance by midnight marauders. After being so suddenly awakened, Mr. Farson raised himself on his elbow partially, and there, by the reflection of the light of the moon, he saw the shadow of an ugly-visaged fellow peering in his window. His hands clutched the upper sash, and he was doing his best to push it down. While he was doing that, Mr. Farson cocked his revolver under his pillow and drew it out. Evidently the burglar heard the slight click, or thought he did, and he immediately dropped upon his belly and listened a moment or so, and then resumed his work for an instant. He then seemed to stop and hesitate, and, crouching down on his hands and knees, went to the woodshed, about eighteen feet in the rear of the house, and there struck a match or two and found a hatchet, evidently intending to grapple with anybody who attempted to oppose him in his design. While the robber was away, Mr. Farson quietly got up and went out into the kitchen, where he watched the doings of the thief through a window, without being seen at all. He capped his weapon again and cocked it. Shortly after Reillinger came back. He went again for the same window. Click went the hammer, but no cartridge exploded. The burglar again dropped, but Mr. Farson cocked his weapon again, and, as the burglar got up, fired. This time

THE RASCAL DROPPED.

There was no failure this time. The work was done. Mr. Farson had stood near the door, and fired diagonally through the glass. The bullet had crashed through Reillinger's brain, entering over the left ear, killing him instantly. As soon as he fell, Capt. Farson went into the yard, and saw his victim draw his last breath. Just alongside of him was lying the hatchet above-mentioned, as if he had dropped it from his hand when he fell. As soon as Mr. Farson saw what he had done he alarmed the house and went out to the Twelfth Street Station. Lieut. Callahan telegraphed to Lieut. Vesey, of the Hinman Street Station, who detailed Officer Meagher to go to the house, where he found the dead burglar lying in the yard. He was taken out and removed to the Morgue at Eighteenth and Arnold streets, where Deputy Coroner Korn held an inquest during the forenoon, and a verdict was rendered of justifiable homicide, and a vote of thanks given to Mr. Farson for having ridden the community of a thorough-bred scoundrel. Mr. F. regrets having taken a life, but he says that he would do the same thing over again under similar circumstances. Reillinger, Reilly, or Klein, or whatever his name was, was a pal of Bill Hurley, who is now in the Bridewell as a vag, serving under the name of Mack. Klein was fined $100 the day before by Justice Scully as a vagrant, and was to have been taken to the Bridewell yesterday, and how he came to be at large is a mystery. He was connected in several burglaries, and was under bail for trial to the Criminal Court. His latest exploit was in connection with a burglary on Western avenue, where a lot of jewelry and silverware was stolen, a part of which was found at No. 181 Blue Island avenue. In getting rid of this ruffian, the community is just that much more secure, and every citizen should be prepared to give burglars a similar reception.

SKIPPED.

BEING THE TOWN COLLECTOR OF CUBA.

The Village of Barrington was in a state of pleased and proud excitement yesterday over an event which, it is confidently anticipated, will give that hitherto quiet suburban corner a place in the memory of this generation. Barrington's Town Collector has defaulted, and has run away, leaving a wife and seven children to wonder at his absence. His name is Cornelius Dunn, and he has been a trusted citizen of Barrington for about twenty years. He was in the boot and shoe business, and the uniformly excellent way he had of stitching together leather of enduring quality so won upon the hearts and souls of the inhabitants that they made him a Justice of the Peace. He bore this honor so meekly, deciding questions of law, and mending shoes so industriously, ably, and honestly, that his fellow-townsmen determined to heap fresh honors on his head, and at the last spring election he was elevated to the important position of Town Collector, two responsible residents—G. H. Comstock and H. H. Church—going on his bond.

Imagine the amazement of the people, and the perturbation of the bondsmen, when they discovered Monday morning that their Collector had skipped the town—that he was off like Van Hollen, never, never to return, and that he had carried away in his pocket the enormous sum of $2,600, or thereabouts. Such an amount may seem insignificant to people accustomed to the fairy tales of Spencer, or the romances of Sydney, but to the prosaic Barrington ear it was simply awful, and the honest folks, as they plunged about through the mud, were obliged to confess that there were more things in Heaven and earth than they had dreamt of in their philosophy. To be sure, there were found not a few far-sighted people who had seen all along that there was something not altogether perfect about this Cornelius Dunn, but they only discovered how long-headed they were after Cornelius had gone from their gaze. While honest Shoemaker Dunn was living, moving, and collecting town, county, and State taxes in his Township of Cuba, not a breath of suspicion was whispered against his moral character. Strange to say, the very day he decamped it was found that he had not only been twice married, but that there was

AN EXTRA WOMAN SOMEWHERE.

The tongue of scandal uttered the name of Bennett, and venerable residents recalled a moss-grown scandal which was rife in the days of that first marriage. The intelligent detective, who pricks his ear up at the very name of woman, at once jumped to a conclusion and a Bennett; but in this case the woman proved to be a delusion, or rather a stern reality, living in blissful ignorance of the disgrace of her old beau.

All perplexity was set at rest Monday, when a package was received from Pittsburg containing the books and receipts, and a polite note from Mr. Dunn, saying that he was on his way to Europe, and that his bondsmen were better able to foot the bills than he was. He had gone over the river to Kerry, ostensibly to collect taxes, but in reality he had gone on to Chicago, with the hellish design of carrying away all the money he had gathered. If he had only waited a week or two more, say the two bondsmen, he might have collected the full amount,—$4,600,—and these gentlemen are simply astonished that a man who evidently meant to make a rogue of himself should have halted at such a small matter.

From one of the parties who were in receipt of communications from the departed, namely, Mr. Howarth, a merchant of Barrington, it was learned that Dunn had gotten into some unfortunate speculation in St. Louis, and that he had used the sums collected by him to get clear. That speculation, whatever it was, fell through, and he lost courage and took to his heels. So there was no woman in the case after all. He leaves in Barrington a good many debts, a wife and seven daughters, most of whom are grown up and able to earn their own living. One of them is a school-teacher in Massachusetts, and two are employed at Gillett's yeast manufactory in this city.

The Barringtonians are more in sorrow than in anger over the affair, and a little more astonished than anything else that a seemingly solid, sober citizen, who had few vices, should have made such an ass of himself. That he fully intended to defraud the township is clearly enough shown from the letters received by several parties. He inclosed to Mr. Howarth a tax-receipt on Robert Hudson, of Cuba, asking that the amount be applied on his (Dunn's) account. In a postscript he adds, in reference to his St. Louis troubles, that his lawyers had sold him out, and that that was his reason for running away.

Dunn is an Englishman, and has for twenty years been regarded as a sober, industrious, and respectable citizen. He originally came from Leith, Scotland, and it is believed that he intends to return to his native place and there invest his $2,600. Pinkerton's detectives, however, are after him, and he may not be able to reach that distant shore. While in Barrington he was agent of the Cunard Line of steamers, and his fellow-townsmen say that accounted, perhaps, for his being able to take a trip to the old country when he was married to his present wife. Mrs. Dunn seemed to be quite dumbfounded over the event, and could give no explanation of her husband's conduct.

JEAN BAPTISTE.

FIRST ATTEMPT TO GRAB THE LAKE FRONT.

The recent decision on the legality of the Valentine scrip calls to mind the earlier and equally illegitimate attempt to get a slice of Chicago's Lake Front made by Jean Baptiste Beaubien in 1836, and as the memory of some of the younger residents here may be a little hazy on the subject, a short history of his claim is given. The land claimed was the southwest fractional quarter of Sec. 10, 39, 14, containing about seventy-five acres, and it embraced the military post of Fort Dearborn. This post was established in 1804, and occupied by the United States troops until August, 1812, when the garrison was massacred and the place taken. It was reoccupied in 1816, when some factory houses were built for the use of the Indian Department, evacuated in 1823, and again occupied by troops in 1828. It was again evacuated in 1831, and reoccupied in 1832, permanently. Between 1823 and 1828, and 1831 and 1832, though no troops were here, the post was in the possession of the United States by an Indian Agent. In 1817 Beaubien bought of one John Dean for the sum of $1,000, an army contractor at the post, a house built by the latter, to which was attached an inclosure used as a garden and field. Beaubien took possession, and kept it continuously until 1836. In 1823 the factory houses on the land at the post were sold by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and subsequently, by intermediate transfers, bought by Beaubien for $500, and he took and held possession of the same, together with part of the quarter-section, until 1836, without hindrance or objection. The land was surveyed by the Government in 1821. Between 1832 and 1834 the United States built a lighthouse on part of the quarter-section, and kept at least twenty acres constantly cultivated for the use of the garrison. In 1824 the whole of fractional Sec. 10 was expressly reserved from sale for military purposes, and set apart by the Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War. In May, 1831, Beaubien made a claim for pre-emption of the land in question at the Land-Office in Palestine, but the claim was rejected. In 1835 he made another claim at the Danville Land-Office with like discouraging results. A land office was soon after established, and Beaubien made a third attempt. This time he was more successful, and a certificate of purchase under the preemption laws given him, he paying $94.61 for the southwest fractional quarter of Sec. 10. Soon after Beaubien sold to one John Jackson, who brought suit in ejectment against De la Fayette Wilcox, the officer in charge of the post. He was defeated, appealed to the Supreme Court of Illinois where he was successful, and the United States then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where Beaubien's claim was finally defeated. The Supreme Court held that the Register of the Land-Office here, knowing that the land in question had been in 1824 reserved from sale, could not give any title to it in 1836 at a sale made then by accident; that the reservation of 1824 was amply sufficient; and that, though Beaubien received a certificate, it would not hold in a court against the better title of the Government. It was a very neat attempt to get possession of the most valuable part of Chicago for $94.61, but it met with the same fate that, it is to be hoped, the Secretary of the Interior will mete out to the claimants under the Valentine land-scrip.

COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury has 201 cases to dispose of. Among the indictments found yesterday was one against Robert Weiland for murder.

It is said that several of the Commissioners look favorably upon Sheriff Kern's suggestion of the appointment of a matron for the female department of the jail, and steps will probably be taken to carry it into practical effect.

The Board let a contract for blank-books and printing Monday. The books will be furnished at about half the price heretofore paid, and the printing is awarded on even better terms. There are some reforms that cannot be avoided, and this is one of them.

Sheriff Kern is in need of more deputies for the service of papers, his present force being taxed to their utmost, and attorneys daily clamoring because they are compelled to wait. The number of deputies on duty outside of the courts is four or five less than during Agnew's administration of the Shrievalty.

The employes in the in-freight depot of the Michigan Central Railroad have raised $24 for the benefit of the widow of McConville, who was killed by Sherry and Connelly, and in the midst of the trial of these desperadoes yesterday State's-Attorney Mills was handed the amount. He caused it to be forwarded to the widow, who is understood to be in straitened circumstances.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges took a ride over Archer road yesterday as far as Brighton to look after the necessity of making an appropriation for its improvement. They found it in a horrible condition, but, inasmuch as the appropriation for roads and bridges is but $8,000, and that to make the improvements that are needed would absorb half the appropriation, it is not at all likely that they will recommend any outlay.

About the first public service that Meyer rendered on coming into the Board was to sell Sexton a large bill of lumber. It was said at the time that Sexton had bought him out, but it appears that such is not the case, for yesterday the Committee on Public Charities had before it a bill for $77 for lumber in favor of "Boese & Co." The bill was made out on a bill-head of Boese & Meyer, but the word "Meyer" was erased, and "Company" was interlined. It was not approved, but referred back to Meyer for an explanation. No one seems to know who ran up the bill, but the inference was that Meyer did.

Report was current yesterday that Walker's men at Lemont had quit work on the cutting of the stone for the Court-House, because they could not get their pay. Walker could not be seen to deny or affirm the report, but it was learned that he told the architect several days ago that he intended to suspend all work until such a time as the county gave him money. As a matter of fact, he has not been paid anything for a great while, and the county has thereby broken its contract with him. He is given orders occasionally, it is true, but they are of little help to him. He got one yesterday, for instance, but could not get any money on it.

LOCKING THE STABLE TOO LATE.

Attention has been called to the dome steal in connection with the Court-House from time to time, and, now that Sexton has been paid for the work, the whole matter is to be looked into by the Board. In October, after the foundation of the work had been completed, it will be remembered, Architect Egan sent a communication to the Board stating substantially that, inasmuch as the city did not propose to erect a dome, all further money that the county spent in the matter would be practically thrown away, and recommending that the work be ordered stopped. The document never came to light for some reason, and the steal went on until $71,000 has been thrown away. A copy of the paper, however, came to the surface Monday in the Board, and, now that Sexton has been paid $30,000 to which he had not the shadow of a claim, the righteous Commissioners propose to inquire why they threw the money away. They cannot plead ignorance as the cause of the delay in looking into the affair, for the whole subject has been laid bare in these columns repeatedly; but what they can and must plead is willful neglect of the public interest, and any court would hold them, on a hearing of the case, as guilty of malfeasance in office, if nothing worse. An investigation can now do no good, except to further expose the steal, for the reason that Sexton has got his money or an order for it; but it will, if pushed to the end, demonstrate either the stupidity or dishonesty of the members of the Board who voted the money away illegally.

TEMPERANCE.

THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

A meeting of the officers of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the sale of liquors to minors was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Monday, at 8 o'clock p. m., President Elmendorf in the chair.

The Chair stated the object of the present meeting to be the adoption of a constitution, and the taking of such other measures as may be deemed necessary.

On motion, the meeting adopted a constitution. The first two articles, which are of general interest, are as follows:

The name of this organization shall be the Citizens' League of Chicago, for the supression of the sale of liquor to minors.

The object of the League shall be to secure by all proper means the enforcement of all laws and ordinances for the prevention of the sale of liquor to minors, and also for the enforcement of all laws and ordinances to prevent minors from playing at games of chance or other games in saloons in the City of Chicago. It shall be the work of this Association to adopt from time to time such means as may be deemed necessary, or as may in experience be found necessary or advisable, for the accomplishment of the general purpose of the organization, which is the saving of our youth from habits of dissipation and vice.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That this League disavows all designs or purposes of a political character; that it seeks merely the enforcement of the laws and ordinances, confidently believing that, irrespective of partisan and political distinction, all good citizens approve the law as it now stands, and will justify its full, complete, and indiscriminate enforcement; that in no sense can the objects or designs of this League be involved in political issues except upon an organized attempt to repeal the statute and the ordinance, or to prevent their enforcement.

On motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. Rumsey and Storrs a committee to secure the incorporation of the League and a charter under the general laws of the State of Illinois.

After some miscellaneous discussion, the meeting adjourned.

RED-RIBBON CLUB.

The hall of the Union League, at the corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, was filled to its full capacity last evening, at the fifth meeting of the First Red-Ribbon Club of Chicago. Two ladies only were among those present. F. W. Porter, President, occupied the chair, and H. L. Hawley acted as Secretary. Temperance addresses were made by John H. Wood, James Swallow, W. H. Reid, and S. E. Wood. A resolution was adopted declaring that the Club was in no sense a political organization. Several new members signed the pledge. The Club adjourned until Tuesday evening.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Treasurer received yesterday from the City Collector, $656; water-rents, $4,526; Comptroller, $23; licenses, $200.

A case of small-pox was reported yesterday at No. 94 Fuller street, and a case of varioloid at No. 98 Miller street.

The Mayor yesterday revoked the saloon-license of Dorothy Bertram, No. 1487 State street, for selling liquors to minors and harboring thieves and prostitutes.

The following building permits were granted yesterday in the Department of Public Works: J. H. Freidrich, one-story and basement brick dwelling, slate roof, thirty-two by fifty feet, corner of Lincoln avenue and Sophia street, $2,000; Mrs. Mengler, two-story brick dwelling, No. 344 Hurlbut street, $2,500; J. Vetter, two-story and basement brick dwelling, Wells street, near Oak, $4,500; John Andrews, three-story and basement brick store, corner of Erie and Rucker streets, $1,650.

Some of the city employes expressed hope that the Council would ignore the report of the Finance Committee, and put salaries back to the old rates. Those who comprehend the case thoroughly appear to be united in the opinion that in the matter of retrenchment it would be far better for the common interest of all to dispense with all surplus help, run the departments with no more men than are absolutely necessary, and give those retained their full salary. The views of the Mayor upon the subject meet their approbation entirely. They think it poor economy to begin to retrench by attacking the poorer classes of employes,—those who are getting barely enough pay for their services to enable them to subsist. They have an idea that the amount saved to the city would not pay for the starving of the poor fellows. Every year for five years past the Finance Committee has "sat upon" them, and proposed a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent on their wages, and they naturally consider that merit has no reward there. The higher-priced employes could afford to stand a slight reduction, but the men who are getting $900 a year or less fancy they will not have much left after accepting 15 per cent off and then getting the city paper discounted.

CRIMINAL.

Joseph Brown, the mulatto horse-thief captured by Detective Morgan near Milwaukee last week, was before Justice Foote yesterday, and held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $3,000 for stealing a horse from Samuel Beers, of this city.

James Gorman, aged 14 years, was yesterday held in $500 bonds to the 23d on a charge of mayhem, before Justice Morrison. The complainant, Henry Heinan, a boy about the same age, residing at No. 24 String street, alleges that Gorman threw a stone at him and knocked out three of his teeth, and otherwise injured his mouth.

A case of liquor-selling to minors was to have been tried yesterday before Justice Foote, but was continued till to-morrow. The defense will probably take the ground that the lately-passed city ordinance relative to selling intoxicating liquor to minors is worthless, because the Council has in the ordinance designated as a "disorderly" house, one wherein liquor is sold to children. This designation, it will be claimed, makes the ordinance invalid, because the Legislature, not the Council, has the power to define what is and what is not a "disorderly" house.

John Pike and Stephen Clemens were yesterday held to the Criminal Court by Justice Foote in bonds of $500 each for conspiracy. The facts of the case seemed to be that Pike had obtained from one Mrs. Boone, who kept a store on Twenty-second street, a stock of jewelry, and had given therefor a lot of land in Texas. Clemens, it seemed, had owned the land, or had claimed to, and for Mrs. Boone's stock of jewelry and other considerations from Pike he was to give Pike the land. The case was, in the mind of the Court, a complex scheme to get Mrs. Boone's jewelry without letting that estimable dame have anything to show for it.

Justice Summerfield yesterday afternoon held Charles Williams, burglary of some carpets from M. Nathan, of No. 505 Clark street, $700 to the 23d; William Connors, larceny of a coat and finger-ring from Edward Hubert of No. 376 State street, $500 to the Criminal Court. Justice Morrison held Albert T. Wilcox, a collection agent, in an aggregate of $1,500 to the Criminal Court for obtaining some $400 by false pretenses from Hannah J. Peabody, and two charges of confidence operations, one of which was preferred by Brink, the expressman; Frank Hall, who attempted to shoot Officer Shanley, discharged; John Flaherty, larceny, $300 to the Criminal Court; John Dean, ditto; Joseph Kosta, assaulting James McMicken, $500 to the 23d.

The city detectives are gradually collecting in the valuables lost or stolen at the time of Beecher's lectures in Chicago. The eminent divine himself lost his overcoat, which was recovered within a few days. Miss Belle Danolds, daughter of the proprietor of St. Caroline's Court Hotel, had her pocket picked of a fine pair of opera-glasses, which she prized very highly as the gift of a friend. The case was reported to Lieut. McGarrigle, who set the officers to work, and yesterday morning he had the pleasure of restoring the property to the highly-gratified owner. The glasses were found in a South-Side pawnshop by Officer Rickey. In the search for these, another pair of glasses were found which had been stolen, and of which no description had been given, but which answered almost exactly to the description given of Miss Danolds'.

The wounded on hand at present are progressing fairly enough. The little Bohemian boy Bender, who was stabbed in the abdomen by an unknown person Sunday last, is reported improved, the wound being only flesh deep, and not exposing the intestines. Charles Baumann, of No. 52 Bissell street, who was assaulted and cut by Fritz Wendt, is convalescent, and his assailant was yesterday held in $600 bonds to the 23d by Justice Kaufmann. The thief James Connors, shot by Officer McTigue, will in all probability die. His parents and relatives feel very bad, but he has always been a wayward, wicked boy, and has served a term of eighteen months in the Penitentiary. At the time of his shooting he was wanted for burglary. His father is a deaf and dumb shoemaker, and is said to be an honest, righteous man. Up to the present time the wounded boy has been attended by Drs. J. A. Mead, Bradley, and Morgan, neither of whom has held out any hopes for his recovery. The last-mentioned was called in yesterday, and found the patient paralyzed on the left side from the waist down. The bullet has not yet been found. To-day will probably decide whether he lives or dies.

Minor arrests: Toffia Prickard, larceny of grain from the Burlington Road; Thomas W. O'Connor, of the Guerin crowd, larceny of a satchel from a wagon owned by E. D. Sweet, of No. 986 Taylor street; Eddie Stowe, a notorious thief, brought in for vagrancy by Detectives Shea and Traynor; Peter Pawons, assault with intent to do bodily injury upon C. H. Schmidt, of No. 68 Wesson street; Joseph Newman and George Gilson, two well-known thieves found by Detectives Flynn and Stewart in possession of three razors, two chairs, and some silk handkerchiefs, supposed to have been stolen; Charles Bolden, larceny of a silver watch from some person not yet found; Joseph Klein, of No. 77 Delaware place, assaulting and severely beating his wife Cecilia.

Charles A. Long, comprising the firm of C. A. Long & Co., whose sample tea trade has been written up extensively in these columns, was yesterday taken before Supt. Hickey, and notified that, if complaints regarding his business kept coming in as they had been, he would take summary measures to bring them to trial. The last complaint comes from a man out West named C. M. Thomas, who says the teas he paid 76 cents for to Long & Co. he afterwards bought for 46 cents at a reputable tea-house in this city. The sample tea-case he denominates as a fraud, not worth the price that one will pay on it for expressage. He describes it as a sheepskin affair, a foot long, eight inches wide, and filled with small tin boxes of the cheapest manufacture, each of which contain only two tablespoonfuls of tea.

Broadway & Treyser, the bill-posters, whose work may be seen on every fence, building, curb-stone, lamp-post, telegraph-pole, hitching-post, sidewalk, blank wall, tree-box, and every other stationary object, have at last been arrested. Surprising as it may seem, it is nevertheless true. Erby & Periolat are the audacious men who have dared to dispute the right of the omnipotent and unscrupulous bill-sticker to cover and thereby beautify the blank spaces of the entire city. E. & P. seem to be absolutely oblivious of the "rights" which the general public have from time immemorial and by common consent awarded to the night-prowling plasterers of space. The cause of this arrest is the fact that the Court-House Square fence, which was built and is owned by Erby & Periolat, was found to have been bill-stuck by some of the employes of Broadway & Treyser. E. & P. intend to hold the principals liable for the offense, and B. & T. will try equally hard to obtain a decision from Justice Meech that the persons who did the work of fence-adornment, not the firm that employs those men, are directly liable to penalty. The case reached Justice Meech yesterday upon a change of venue from Summerfield, and will be tried soon.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The village is very much excited over the death of McCormick, who died Friday by either being thrown or falling down the Post-Office stairs. Many rumors are afloat, each causing a sensation, and making the citizens indignant over the case, and all think and say a more thorough investigation should be made. The evidence taken by the Coroner will, without doubt, be brought to the attention of State's-Attorney Mills, and he will place it before the Grand Jury now in session. The parties most interested—namely, the relatives—are quiet, but appear determined to have the thing brought out. The testimony of Gustav H. Carlson, that Hunt threw the man down-stairs with force, is the most positive for the prosecution, while that of Edward Dwyer is also of importance. He says Officer Hunt rushed up-stairs, caught the man by the breast-collar of the coat with his left hand, while with his right he held on to the banister. The officer then drew his hand towards him, and the man went off his feet and down the stairs, but whether it was from the weight of McCormick's body or from the effects of Hunt's pull he could not presume to say. If the latter is the case, then certainly the officer was guilty of the man's death; but the officer says he did not pull the man, but he jumped and fell back from the banister, on which he was lying, and went down face downwards. Osborne, who was McCormick's companion, does not seem to know just how the man went down, but says there were so many running around that he was confused. A reporter met William Ryan last evening and asked what conversation Osborne had had with him, to which he replied, "Osborne came into my place on the morning after the fuss and said, 'Will you trust me for a drink, as I was on a spree last night and my wife took all the money from my pocket? I am the peddler down the street, and will soon have the cash to pay for it.' He was trusted, and then said, 'I was on a spree last night with Joe Lewis and Tom McCormick. We had been raffling turkeys at Haskins' saloon and went out and went to Garrity's saloon and had some hot stuff; we then went to the chemist's (meaning Dow's drug-store), and Tom and I got into a fight. I don't know but what I have killed him.' This was said in a bragging style, and no attention was paid to it. Tom Hunt then came in, and said, 'Osborne, you were as drunk as a fiddler last night.' Osborne said, 'Was I? Well, that is good; I may want you to testify for me,' and then he said some one came out of the room and struck Tom. Osborne, in speaking to McCartney, remarked when questioned, somebody came out of the room and pitched McCormick down-stairs."

Osborne was seen last night, and denied that he saw any one strike Tom before the policeman came, and did not seem at all communicative, merely saying, "You can see it in my evidence."

The case should be examined thoroughly, so as to clear up the floating rumors which may stain an innocent man's character for life. If any one is guilty of manslaughter, let him be brought to justice.

SPORTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The Annual Convention of the International Base-Ball Association will open at the Mansion House in this city to-morrow. A meeting of the Judiciary Committee, consisting of L. A. Waitt, of St. Louis; G. Sleemar, of Guelph, Ont.; and R. B. Rankin, of New York, was held this afternoon, and last year's series of championship games decided in favor of the Tecumsehs, of London, Ont., with the Alleghenys second, and the Rochesters third. They reinstated Louis Say, expelled from the Manchesters; W. B. Baker, expelled from the Auburns. W. C. Blong's application for reinstatement was denied. The following delegates are in attendance: L. C. Waitt, of the St. Louis Reds; J. L. Engelhardt, of the Tecumsehs; G. Stoman, of the Maple Leafs; S. F. Fullwood, of the Alleghenys; B. F. Clark, of the Manchesters; H. H. Baker, of the Buffalos; R. Townsen, of the Syracuse Stars; E. H. Underhills, of the Auburns; H. B. Philips, of the Cornells; C. F. McCormick, of the Binghamton Crickets; J. Simmons, of the Rochesters; F. Higgins of the Troy Haymakers; W. S. Arnold, of the Springfields; T. H. Mahn, of the Holyokes; F. C. Bancroft, of the New Bedfords; A. B. Rankin, of the New York and Brooklyn Clubs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 19.—A main at cock-fighting between birds owned and watched by Jerry Monroe, of Chicago, and Archie Grant, of Detroit, occurred about three miles out of this city to-day. There were five battles fought, and the main will reopen at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, as there are eight more battles. Of the five fought, four were won by Monroe's birds and one by Grant's. The birds were in good condition, and each battle was hotly contested, the longest lasting forty-five minutes. The main is for a purse of $150 on a side, and for $20 a battle on a side. It attracted quite a large crowd of citizens.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—Maj. Walsh, of the Northwest Mounted Police, arrived here to-day. He says the Sioux are most peaceably disposed towards all subjects of the Queen; that Sitting Bull is tired of blood and war, and has given his word that he will not cross the border, and Walsh believes he will keep it.

In the House of Commons the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Premier, in answer to a question, said no proposition had been made by the Canadian Government to the United States Government for a Reciprocity treaty, but, should that Government make any advances on the subject, he was prepared to meet them according to the well-understood policy of the Canadian Government.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—Desmarteau, Lamoreaux & Crevier, proprietors of the Cape Gibraltar farm, Lake Memphremagog, and heavy land speculators, failed to-day. Liabilities $500,000. The assets consist of real estate, on which there is a great shrinkage.

THE MISSOURI RIVER.

YANKTON, D. T., Feb. 19.—The Missouri River opened to-day, the second time this winter. Last year the river opened on the 23d of February.

Cool Kings.

From de Cesnola's book on Cyprus we learn some curious things about the ancient inhabitants. The Kings affected the luxury and ceremonies of Oriental Princes. During dinner the monarch of Neo Paphos was cooled by the flapping of the wings of doves which hovered round him. To allure these doves he was well greased with Tyrian oil, made from a fruit which they liked and of which they recognized the odor. But as they approached to settle on his head, attendants warded them carefully off, and the constant flutter of their wings produced the necessary effect of cooling. Although it may be questioned whether any modern (monarch or otherwise) would experience such supreme delectation by putting his head within a dove-cote, or whether pigeons in general prefer pomade to peas, there can be no doubt that this story is narrated in a comedy by Antiphanes, and embalmed as veracious history by Athenæus.

ROYAL NUPTIALS.

The Double Marriage at Berlin on Monday—Interesting Particulars as to the Parties and the Ceremonies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A cable-dispatch says: "Though eclipsed by the union, just before it, of King Alfonso of Spain and his cousin Mercedes, the marriage at Berlin on Monday of two Princesses of the Imperial family to Princes of Saxe-Meiningen and Oldenburg, was an event of not a little interest. The Princess Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte (Princess Charlotte), who married the Hereditary Duke Bernard Frederick William Albert George of Saxe-Meiningen (Prince Bernard), is the daughter of the Prince-Imperial of Germany ('Unser Fritz') and of the Princess-Royal of England, and thus the granddaughter of the Emperor William and Queen Victoria. She was born July 24, 1860, and looks rather older than she is, but is a very attractive girl, plump and womanly,—'Charlotte the Plump,' they call her,—graceful in bearing, frank of face, with pleasant eyes, and very rich hair of a light-brown. She is her grandfather's favorite, and his selected reader of the English papers, her voice being notably sweet and clear. Her husband is a tall, slight, and sufficiently common-place young man, born April 1, 1851. He will succeed his father in the Dukedom of Saxe-Meiningen and a formidable list of titles. The Duchy has a population of 194,494, a debt of $2,682,080, and a revenue of $950,000, the Duke's civil list being $95,000 a year. Though the Prince-Imperial cannot dower his daughter very liberally, yet Meiningen is growing, and likely to grow in importance and wealth, and the coming Duke, with a coming Emperor for father-in-law, will be comfortably situated. The bridegroom's father, though only 52, has been thrice married,—espousing morganatically Fraulein Ellen Franz (Countess Von Heldburg), an actress, in 1873, just thirteen months after his second wife's death. The match of the Princess Charlotte, it is pleasing to record, is a love-match. It is worth mentioning that Frederick Martin's *Statesman's Year-Book* for 1878,—the standard and beau-ideal of accuracy,—in nine lines (p. 161), declares that the couple wedded on Monday were married on the 1st of June last, and that the groom's father married his third wife nine years before his second one died.

"The other bride is the Princess Elizabeth Anne of Prussia, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles (the Emperor's brother's son) and the Princess Marie Anne of Anhalt. The groom is Frederick Augustus, Hereditary Grand-Duke of Oldenburg, son of the present Grand-Duke Peter and the Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg. The Princess Elizabeth of Prussia was born Feb. 8, 1857. Her portrait is in the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1876, and shows her to be a tall and striking-looking girl, with splendid arms, shoulders, and bust, and regular and animated features. There is even, in the portrait, an imperious and discontented look on the face, which shows that—like her father, the 'Red Prince,' one of the celebrities of the last two great German wars—the lady has a strong will of her own, which she will be all the more likely to exercise, seeing that her husband is rather weak. He is a tall blond, born Nov. 16, 1852, with a regular but not particularly expressive face, frizzed hair, a good deal of display, and a good deal of affectation. A story is told of how he entered a restaurant in Leipsig last year, and so disgusted a jolly band of students by contemptuously scanning the bill-of-fare and crying to the waiter, 'Only this! How disgusting!' that they felt compelled to call for bills-of-fare and echo his remarks. Thereon the Hereditary Grand-Duke arose, and with awful dignity asked if they knew whom they were mocking, and recited his titles. 'Only that! How wretched!' was their reply; which drove him from the restaurant. He comes of a house that has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, and was founded by the Saxon Wittekind, leader of the heathen against Charlemagne. There might have been a dispute over precedence, as Oldenburg ranks Meiningen, though the Princess Charlotte has the *pas* of the 'Red Prince's' daughter; but the Grand-Duke Peter of Oldenburg desired his son to waive the question. Oldenburg has a population of 319,394, a revenue of $1,691,685, and a debt of $8,723,835; the Grand Duke's civil list is $75,000, besides an equal sum from the public domains, and a private income of $30,000 from his estate in Holstein. The *Year-Book* puts down the present couple as having been married last fall.

"The wedding took place at the Chapel Royal according to the rights of the United Evangelic Church. Among the distinguished guests were the King and Queen of Belgium, the Grand-Duke and Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, the Grand-Dukes of Hesse and Baden, the Dukes of Saxe-Cobourg, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Anhalt, besides all the Court and the notables of Berlin. Both brides were dressed in white brocaded silk with long velvet trains, and the trousseaux (of German manufacture) were most sumptuous, especially that of the Princess Charlotte, on whom the old Emperor showered all sorts of gifts. The ceremony was succeeded by the traditional festivities. The game of whist at which, immediately after leaving the chapel, the husband and wife were wont to play a rubber with as successive partners all the other Royal personages present, was not played, for five-and-twenty rubbers of whist would have been quite too formidable. There was, however, the dance—rather the formal procession in certain figures—of twelve Ministers of State, each bearing a lighted torch; and the ball opened—as, indeed, balls in Germany always do—with the bride's polonaise, in which the bride and groom must dance with every princely partner of opposite sex in the room. To save time, this was danced *a trois*,—the two grooms with one lady, the two brides with one cavalier. Finally the awful difficulty of the bridal-chamber was gotten over successfully. At the palace at Potsdam every daughter of the Hohenzollerns must spend her marriage-night, and for generations one particular room has served as their bride-chamber,—*brautkammer*. When it became a question of having two brides at once, the Imperial household was at its wits' end. Manifestly both couples could not occupy the room together. Some one proposed to run a partition across the apartment, which is of generous size; but this was declared inadmissible. Finally a happy thought struck some one, and he cried, 'Let us call another room a *brautkammer* too!' This lucky and brilliant suggestion was adopted, and there was thus no necessity for postponing one of the weddings.

"Until Friday both couples remain at Berlin. Then the Princess Charlotte and her husband leave to spend their honeymoon at the Villa Carlotta, on the Lake of Como; while the Princess Elizabeth and her husband set out for Oldenburg, where they will have a triumphant reception on Saturday.

"A Charlotte-Elizabeth Society has been formed by the Berliners, which proposes to portion with $75 annually, hereafter to all time, six couples to be married on the 18th of February. Three of the husbands must be soldiers, and the brides are to be one-third Protestants, one-third Catholics, and one-third Jewesses."

MARRIAGES.

ROSS—FLANDERS—In this city, the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. David Ross and Miss Genevra Flanders.

DEATHS.

BROGAN—On the 19th inst., at the residence of William Brown, 24 Nutt-st., of consumption, Patrick Brogan, aged 24 years.

Funeral Thursday, at 10 o'clock, to the Church of the Sacred Heart, thence by cars to Calvary.

☞ Toledo papers please copy.

MEAD—At Oak Park, Tuesday morning, 19th inst., of pneumonia, Darius R. Mead, aged 43 years.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

☞ Meadville (Pa.) and Galena (Ill.) papers please copy.

BENNETT—Feb. 19, at his residence, No. 237 Forquer-st., Joseph T. Bennett, an old and respected citizen.

Funeral Thursday morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, to the Church of the Holy Family, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING TO COMPLETE THE ORGANIZATION of the Soldiers' and Citizens' Colony will be held at the West End Opera House this evening at 7:30.

DR. H. A. REYNOLDS, THE RED RIBBON REformer, will speak to-night on temperance at the Bethany Congregational Church, corner of West Huron and Paulina-sts.

DR. L. A. WILLARD WILL BEGIN A SERIES OF Wednesday evening Bible readings this evening at the Central Baptist Church, Martine's Hall, Chicago-av., between Clark and Dearborn-sts. Everybody is invited.

GREENBACK MASS-MEETING AT FARWELL Hall to-night. The Hon. E. P. Allis and others will speak.

REVIVAL-SERVICES TO-NIGHT IN EMMANUEL Church, corner of Harrison and Paulina-sts., led by Mrs. J. F. Willing.

THE REV. JOHN F. MORRIS WILL LEAD THE noonday meeting to-day. Noon subject: "Philippians, iii., 8."

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A standard article. A sample package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

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Warranted free from all impurities. The housewife can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

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HAIR GOODS.

HAIR — PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE. The best place in Chicago for Hair Goods, wholesale or retail. Improved Gossamer Waves a specialty. 40 Monroe, or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogues free. MRS. HATTIE M. HULL.

HAIR — Wholesale and Retail. Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison-st., CHICAGO.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.
Large Catalogue Auction Sale of
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers
Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 9:30 a. m. prompt.
Fine lines of Rochester, Philadelphia, and Newark made goods will be sold. Also the Chicago Shoe Co.'s Men's and Wom.'s wear in Grain Goat and Kid, Calf and Buff, fully guaranteed. The Rochester Standard Rubbers, warranted first quality. Samples always sold and freely duplicated. Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Thursday, Feb. 21, at 9:30 a. m.,
SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF
CROCKERY.
A large assortment will be offered, both in open lots and packages.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE, Friday, Feb. 22, at 9:30 a. m.,
Large stock Chamber Suits, Parlor Furniture, Lounges, Sofas, Easy Chairs, A full line Carpets, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.
DRY GOODS, Cloths and Cassimeres, fine line CLOTHING, Harness, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Traveling Bags and Satchels, 300 doz. Kid Gloves, 1, 2, 3-Button, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts and Drawers, Embroideries, Silk Scarfs, Notions, &c.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
At half past 9 o'clock this morning we shall sell a large stock of
NEW FURNITURE.
Parlor Furniture and Upholstered Goods, Chamber Furniture of all kinds, Office Desk, Chairs, &c., Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c.
Also a large lot of Second-hand Household Goods and General Merchandise.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 174 East Randolph-st.
THURSDAY TRADE SALE.
Dry Goods, Woolens, Clothing, &c.,
BANKRUPT STOCK SOFT HATS & CAPS,
THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 21, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 174 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF
PATENT RIGHTS
Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 11 a. m.,
AT
THE AMERICAN PATENT EXCHANGE,
No. 135 LAKE-ST.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.
The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois,
273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago,
Between Wabash and Michigan-avs.
The Woman's Free Dispensary connected with this institution is open every Wednesday and Saturday from 11 to 1 o'clock for the gratuitous treatment of Diseases of Women.

CONFECTIONERY.
CANDY — CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.